The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3221. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Cameron Confirmed as Minister to Russia.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The Plan of Secretary Chase and the Bankers Not Approved by the House Committee of Ways and Means.

The Fortification Bill Passed in the House.

NEARLY SIX MILLIONS APPROPRIATED.

Provision for Establishing Branch Post-Offices in Cities.

The Rebel Batteries Down the Potomac.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Friday, Jan. 17.

MR. CAMERON CONFIRMED.

After a warm and protracted debate in Executive Session this afternoon, the Senate confirmed the nomination of Mr. Cameron, as Minister to Russia by a vote of 28 to 14. No other nominations were voted on. Several new ones were received for Commissaries and referred.

THE VOTE ON THE CONFIRMATION.

The following was the vote on the nomination of Mr. Cameron:

Ayes—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Carlisle, Chandler, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foote, Harlan, Harris, Howe, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Latham, Morrill, Pomeroy, Saulsbury, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Thompson, Wade, Wilson, Wilmot—28.

Nays—Messrs. Bright, Clark, Foster, Grimes, Hale, A. Johnson, Kennedy, McDougal, Nesmith, Pearce, Powell, Rice, Trumbull, Wilkinson—14.

Absent—Bayard, W. Johnson, Willey—3.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.

It is now said that Secretary Stanton will take possession of the War Department next Monday.

THE PLAN OF GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House had under consideration to-day the plan of Government finances agreed on between Secretary Chase and the Bankers. They almost unanimously oppose it, on thd ground that it does not meet the exigencies of the Government. The income tax, imposed at the extra session of Congress, taxing all salaries and incomes exceeding $800 per annum in amount, is strongly opposed as unequal, and a combination is making to test its constitutionality by appealing to the Court of last resort. It is held that the income tax is only a form of direct tax, the manner of imposing which is defined by the Constitution.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM MISSOURI.

The appointment by Gov. Gamble, of Missouri, of Robert Wilson, to be United States Senator in place of Trusten Polk, expelled, excites great surprise in Washington. Wilson has been prominent in Missouri politics, and was President of the late State Convention. Nevertheless, it is alleged that he has done nothing to sustain the General Government. On the contrary, in April last, he attended a public meeting in Andrew County, Mo., and was one of a Committee of seven that presented a series of resolutions, of which the following are two;

Fourth—That we, the people here assembled, hereby declare our feelings and sympathies to be with the South, and for the protection of Southern institutions.

Fifth—That we condemn as *inhuman and diabolical the war now waged by the Genedal Goverument against the South.*

Wilson addressed the meeting in favor of the principles of these resolutions, and they were unanimously adopted. The course of Gov. Gamble in this matter is considered extraordinary, inasmuch as Missouri has so much to ask of Congress and the General Government. Dispatches were received here to-night from St. Louis protesting against Wilson's being permitted to take his seat.

ADJT.-GEN. THOMAS.

In Executive session of the Senate, to-day, while on Cameron's nomination, Adjt.-Gen. Thomas came in for a scathing review on the part of numbers in the body.

GEN. PATTERSON.

Gen. Patterson arrived here to-day, to press a speedy investigation into his case.

UHE BATTLE OF BALL'S BLUFF.

Capt. F. G. Young, aid to Col. Baker in the battle of Ball's Bluff, was to-day examined before the Joint Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War, The Captain has been in some trouble with Gen. Stone, growing out of his report of the fight, which did not leave Gen. Stone in a good position before the public. For some trifling technical offence of camp discipline he had the Captain Court-martialed. The President, after inquiring into the matter, requested that it be waived and dropped, but Stone persisting, the President promoted Capt Young and directed him to be assigned to new duty in another department. The case was still pressed, and the Secretary of War being appealed to, ordered Capt. Young's unconditional release and discharge. He will, report says, go with Gen. Lane. It is rumored that Stone will soon be recalled. Capt. Wood, of his Staff, is rejected by the Senate.

APPOINTED A BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

The President, upon the application of the delegation from New-York, to-day, appointed Major A Doubleday a Brigadier-General.

GEN. MEAGHER INDORSED.

The Colonels and officers of the Sixty-ninth and Eighty-eighth New-York Regiments, and the officers of the batteries attached to it, Maj. O'Neill commanding, to-day sent to the Senate Military Committee a memorial heartily and unanimously indorsing the appointment of Col. Meagher as their General Gen. Shields also has addressed a most cordial letter to Senator Wilson, the Chairman of that Committee, an earnest entreaty for the confirmation of his friend and countryman.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONTESTED SEAT.

Twenty-three Republicans and fifty-four Democrats and Unionists, voted to confirm Representative Lehman in his seat. The sixty-seven against him were all Republicans. Sixteen Democrats and Unionists were absent or not voting.

BRANCH POST-OFFICES IN CITIES.

The bill which passed the House, to-day, relative to the establishment of Branch Post-offices in cities, authorizes and directs the Postmaster-General, if, in his judgment, the public interest or convenience may require it, to establish one or more Branch Post-offices, to facilitate the operations of the Post-office, in any city or place which, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, may require such an additional accommodation for the convenience of the inhabitants; and it shall be deemed the duty of the Postmaster General to prescribe the rules and regulations for the Branch Post-office which may be established. The Postmaster-General is also authorized to charge one cent in addition to the regular postage for every letter deposited in any Branch Post-office to be forwarded by mail from the principal office, and which shall be prepaid by stamp; and one cent for every letter delivered at such branch office, to be paid on delivery, provided that no letter shall be sent from the principal office to such branch office for delivery except by request of the party to whom the same may be addressed; and provided the expense of such branch service shall not exceed the receipts on accoun thereof. The tenth section of the act to establish certain post rates, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1847, is repealed.

REBEL BATTERY BOMBARDED.

The steamer *King Phillip* returned from the flotilla last night, and reports that the *Anacosta* yesterday bombarded the rebel battery at Cockpit Point, with what result has not as yet been ascertained. The rebels fired four shells at the steamer, with the result —no damage.

THE SYSTEM OF ALLOTMENTS.

Mr. Stout, Ex-City Chamberlain, and Senator Manierre, are here trying to procure an amendment to the allotment act of Congress, whereby the money alloted by New-York City volunteers to their families may be paid into the treasury of New-York, and be distributed to the families through some municipal agency. They are promised a hearing before the Military Committee of the House next week. The amount of money to be handled it is found will be very large.

A BULLET-PROOF VEST.

A board of officers, composed of Gens. Meigs, Porter, Stoneman, and Cols. Sibley and Kingsbury, met to-day to test the merits of a bullet-proof vest presented by J. F. Knott, of New-York. The test proved eminently successful. The vest resisted pistol-balls fired at 14 paces. The Board will make further tests to-morrow, with Sprinfield rifles.

AN ARREST.

Wm. Lee, Chief of Police, of Elmira, N. Y., arrested here, last night, Robert Turner, on the charge of making a deadly assault on officer Hunt, a policeman of Elmira. Turner is one of the four ruffians arrested by Lee last Summer, on suspicion of knocking down and robbing a British marine. Officer Lee left with his prisoner for Elmira to-day.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs have before them the subject of the employment of workmen and laborers in the several Navy Yar ls, their pay, &c., and will soon report whether any further legislation is necessary.

THE FORTIFICATON APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Fortification bill, which passed the House to-day, makes the following appropriations for the year ending 1863:

For Fort Montgomery, at the outlet of Lake Champlain, N. Y.	$100,000
For Fort Knox, at the Narrows of the Penobscot River, Me.	100,000
For the fort on Hog Island Ledge, Portland Harbor, Maine	100,000
For Fort Warren, Boston Harbor	75,000
For Fort Winthrop, Boston Harbor	50,000
For fort at New-Bedford Harbor	100,000
For fort at Willett's Point, opposite Fort Schuyler, N. Y.	200,000
For fort on the site of Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, N. Y.	200,000
For fort at Sandy Hook, N. J.	300,000
For Fort Delaware, Delaware River	60,000
For Fort Carroll, Baltimore Harbor	200,000
For Fort Calhoun, Hampton Roads	200,000
For Fort Taylor, Key West, Fla.	200,000
For Fort Jefferson, Garden Key, Fla.	200,000
For fort at Fort Point, San Francisco Bay, Cal.	200,000
For fort at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco Bay, Cal.	150,000
For contingencies of fortifications, including field words	500,000
For bridge-trains, and equipage for armies in the field	250,000
For tool and and siege trains for armies in the field	250,000

And the following for the year ending 30th of June, 1862:

For the fortifications on the Northern frontier, including the fortifications at Oswego, Niagara, Buffalo, Detroit and Mackinaw	750,000
For Fort Montgomery, at the outlet of Lake Champlain, New-York	50,000
For Fort Knox, Penobscot River, Maine	50,000
For Fort on Hog Island Ledge, Portland Harbor, Maine	50,000
For Fort Winthrop and the exterior batteries at Boston Harbor, Mass.	50,000
For Fort at New-Bedford Harbor, Mass.	50,000
For Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.	50,000
For Fort Schuyler, East River, N. Y.	25,000
For Fort at Willett's Point, opposite Fort Schuyler, N. Y.	50,000
For Fort Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y.	25,000
For Fort on the site of Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, N. Y.	50,000
For the commencement of the casemate at the battery on Staten Island, N. Y.	100,000
For a new battery at Fort Hamilton, at the Narrows of New-Hork	100,000
For Fort Mifflin, near Philadelphia, Penn.	25,000
For a new fort opposite Fort Delaware, on the Delaware shore	200,000
For Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, Va.	50,000
For Fort Taylor, Key West, Fla.	100,000
For Fort Jefferson, Garden Key, Fla.	100,000
For an additional fort at the Tortugas, Fla.	200,000
For a fort on Ship Island, on the coast of the Mississippi	100,000
For contingencies of fortifications	100,000
For bridge, trains and equipage	250,000
Total	$5,760,00

IMPORTANT LAND SUIT IN THE SUPREME COURT.

The case of John Maguire *vs.* Mary L. Tyler and others, will be argued in the Supreme Court to-morrow, on a motion to dismiss for want of jurisdiction. Edwin M. Stanton and Britton A. Hill, Esqrs., are attorneys for defendants, and Hon. Ed. Bates, Hon. Thos. Ewing and Hon. J. B. Gardenhine, attorneys for appellant.

This suit involves the title to about a half million dollars worth of property, and the history of it is as follows: Some fifteen years ago, John Maguire bought at administrator's sale of the estate of George S. Strother, for $315, a claim for sixteen arpents of land in North St. Louis, worth, at the time, from $300,000 to $400,000. Maguire got possession of a portion of the property, and then commenced, in the United States Circuit Court, a suit for the possession of the whole, the principal questions turning on the location, as to whether the property was north or south La Bean's ditch. Maguire claiming that it was north, where Mrs. Tyler claimed adversely. In the meantime he had sold to Col. Louis V. Bogy, for $2,000, a quit claim to sixteen arpents of land south of La Bean's ditch, supposed to be the same he bought at the administrator's sale of the Strother estate. The Circuit Court decided the case adversely to Maguire, that he owned no land north of the ditch, and he appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, which affirmed the decision of the inferior court. Maguire then brought suit for title in equity in the Land Court of the State of Missouri, where the case was again decided against him. He then appealed to the Supreme Court of the same State, which sustained the decision of the Land Court. An appeal was then taken from that court to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the motion is pending to dismiss for want of jurisdiction.

In this same case, Alex. H. H. Stuart, Secretary of Interior under President Fillmore, decided for survey and patents against Maguire, and patents were issued on the decision. The case was apparently disposed of finally, as to survey, and rested quietly through the remainder of Mr. Fillmore's term, and through all of Mr. Pierce's and Mr. Buchanan's terms. During the administration of the latter, Maguire made application to have the case opened and reheard, but Mr Thompson, then Secretary of the Interior, decided that as the case had been disposed of by his predecessor, he had no jurisdiction. Maguire now applies to Secretary Smith to annul the decision of Secretary Stuart, which has stood for twelve years. For pertinacious litigation, this case compares favorably with the Gaines case. It remains to be seen whether a like celebrated success will be achieved,

TRIAL OF COL. BETGE, CAMERON RIFLES.

The trial of Col. Betge was resumed yesterday morning, before the General Court-Martial, after an interval of several days. Col. Betge is charged with committing larcenies, with procuring others to do so, with shielding officers in the Commissary Department who were stealing from the Government, and with levying black-mail on the sutler of his regiment. The charges and specifications have already been published in the Times.

Lieut. Lewis Leubascher, Cameron Rifles, was the first witness sworn this morning. On being directed by the Judge-Advocate to state to the Court all that he knew in relation to two donkeys being taken into the camp of the Cameron Rifles, of which the accused is Colonel, he said that he was out on picket at Anandale, and was stationed at Anandale Church, and saw two donkeys brought in by some men of the regiment, I think from Company F. I inquired of them where these donkeys came from, and they told me they took them from Gen. Lee's farm. The donkeys were then taken down to Rose Hill, where Col. Betge had his headquarters. The same day I went on picket duty near Cox's farm, and had a conversation about the donkeys. I asked where Gen. Lee's farm was, and whether he had such donkeys. I was told that Mrs. Fitzhugh had the only two donkeys in that neighborhood. The day afterward Commissary Ascher said he wanted to use those donkeys to carry vegetables to the regiment, and that he was willing to give ten dollars to the man for them; that was at Anandale Chappel. I told him that these donkeys belonged to Mrs. Fitzhugh, and that he could not keep them. Col. Betge came up at the same time, and I told him the same thing, and that the donkeys ought to be sent back again. He told me that I had nothing to say about it; that they belonged to a Secesh, and he would keep them. I told him to look at the Articles of War, and that he would see that all property taken from enemies should be delivered over to the Government. He said it was none of my business—that he was Colonel. A few days afterward I heard that these donkeys were sent into Washington, and presented to Mr. Leslie, Chief Clerk in the War Department. I was told that Commissary Ascher and a man named Wolf brought them in. I asked Ascher about it, and he told me i was so; he said they brought the donkeys in, with a letter from Col. Betge, to Mr. Leslie, to make them a present to his boys. About two weeks or so afterward, Col. Betge told me he had received from Mr. Leslie the present of a sword. I asked him if it was in consideration of the donkeys? He at first said it was, but afterward that it was in honor of himself. Commissary Ascher was arrested on the charge of stealing a horse, but he showed to Squire Donn that he did not steal the horse, and that he sold it on the order of Col. Betge. [This was one of the two horses stolen from a farm in Virginia, and traced to Col. Betge's stables, as detailed in the previous testimony, published in the Times.] I was afterward in Washington, and saw Col. Betge; I told him the Provost-Marshal had the papers in hand, and would probably make charges against him about these horses. He answered that the Provost-Marshal had nothing to do with the matter, and that if charges were made they would be dropped, because President Lincoln had now those donkeys.

The remaining testimony of this witness was in relation to the larceny of four hundred pair of shoes from the Commissary Department of the Cameron Rifles, and Col. Betge's efforts to keep witnesses from appearing against the person accused of stealing them

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Friday, Jan. 17.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of Hon. Jacob M. Howard, Senator elect from Michigan, in place of Mr. Bingham, deceased.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, (Rep.,) appeared and took the oath.

Several petitions in favor of the emancipation of the slaves were presented.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Rep.,) presented a petition from Mr. C. L. Sandford, who represents himself as a contractor with Messrs. Cummings and Tucker. He says that he received information from the War Department, that they (Cummings and Tucker,) were authorized to act, but is now surprised to learn that Mr. Cameron says "that the Heads of the Bureaus made all the contracts." Mr. Sandford asks the passage of a law to legalize the contracts made, so as to prevent loss to honest contractors.

The petition was referred.

Mr. Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented a petition asking for the employment of homeopathic physicians in the army.

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Post Offices, reported back the House bill in relation to the letters of sailors and marines.

The bill extends the privilege of sending letters not prepaid to sailors and marines.

The bill was passed.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Finance, reported back the House joint resolution declaratory of the purpose of Congress to impose a tax.

Mr. Carlile, of Virginia, (Union,) objected to its consideration, but subsequently withdrew the objection, and it was passed by Yeas 39; Nays—Mr. Powell, of Kentucky.

Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Contingent Expenses, reported back the resolution to pay Mr. Stanton the usual compensation and mileage.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said that Mr. Stanton had already received one mileage.

Mr. Fessenden moved to amend the resolution so as to make it exclusive of mileage.

This was agreed to, and the resolution passed.

Mr. Foot, of Vermont, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported a resolution ordering the removal of army bakeries from the Capitol.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill in relation to the volunteer service in any particular State.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered a resolution to pay one thousand dollars out of the contingent fund for the funeral expenses of the late Senator Baker. Referred.

Mr. Trumbull also offered a resolution in relation to the pay of the first Senators and Representatives from Minnesota.

Mr. Browning, of Illinois, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the better organization of the artillery of the army of the United States. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the Senate then went into Executive session.

Upon the opening of the doors the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Friday, Jan. 17.

Mr. Train, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill transferring the Penitentiary building of the District of Columbia to the War Department, for the use of the Arsenal. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Fenton, of New-York, (Rep.,) over one hundred bills from the Court of Claims, were referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill authorizing the Commissioner of Patents to examine the application of Samuel Bents for a renewal of the patent process for hulling wheat, the patentee having by mistake failed to make his application for that purpose within the time prescribed by law. The patent expires on the 4th of March next.

The bill was passed by 24 majority.

Mr. Dunn also reported a bill for extension of the patent of John G. Mins for an improvement in the manufacture of lampblack, the consideration of which was postponed.

The House then resumed consideration of the Pennsylvania contested election case.

A vote was first taken on the substitute reported from the minority of the Committee on Elections, that John M. Butler is not, and Wm. E. Lehman is entitled to a seat as Representative from the First Congressional District of Pennsylvania, which was adopted by a vote of 77 against 67.

The resolution of the majority of the Committee, as thus amended, was then agreed to.

Mr. Alley, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Post-office Committee, reported a bill authorizing the establishment of branch post-offices in cities. Passed.

The House then concurred in the Senate's amendments to the bill to promote the efficiency of the Dead-Letter Office.

Mr. Delano, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) made a report from the Committee for the District of Columbia, on a resolution referred to them relative to Marshal Lamon's jail regulations.

The Committee say that it was strictly in Marshal Lamon's official discretion to make rules to remedy the existing abuses, and though they can see no necessity for subjecting members of the Congress to the idle ceremony of procuring passes, signed by the President of the Senate or Speaker of the House, yet that there is nothing so palpably oppressive and onerous in the regulations as to call for the special intervention of the House. Hence the Committee ask to be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

The further consideration of the report was postponed.

Mr. Stevens, of Pa., (Dem.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for the support of the West Point Military Academy, and on his motion the Committee obtained leave to sit during the sessions of the House. He took this occasion to explain the reasons why the appropriation bills were not sooner reported, adding he had been informed that numerous libelling letter writers had been finding fault with the Committee for not reporting an equitable tax bill. The Committee, however, are gathering facts, and work for hours after attending to business in this hall. He desired to say that the criticisms and libels of the Press would not make them move one minute faster than a due regard to the public interests will permit.

Mr. Fenton, of N. Y., (Rep.,) rising to a question of privilege, inquired by what rule Marshal Lamon occupied a place on the floor of this House.

The Speaker replied that he was not aware of such a rule, and had no doubt the Doorkeeper would enforce the rules.

Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, (Rep.,) inquired whether the enforcement of the rules was to operate on the Marshal only. He did not see anybody interfering with the business of the House. Then why should Mr. Lamon be made an exeeption, when others, not members, were also on the floor.

The Speaker directed the Doorkeeper to enforce the rules, and expressed the hope that members would not hereafter insist on introducing their friends here.

Marshal Lamon, who was standing near the main door, here retired.

The House resumed the consideratton of the Fortification bill.

During the debate on amendments,

Mr. Arnold, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said it were better to act on this bill specifically, the items being based on official estimates. It was not to be supposed that this bill embraced all the fortifications necessary to the Atlantic Coast and Western Lakes. But the Select Committee have the matter under consideration, and will at an early day report the result of their deliberations.

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, (Union,) suggested that we have not money enough to carry on the war within our borders. To this should all our energies be directed. It was no time to enter into expensive precautionary measures against a foreign war, which he hoped was far distant. Let us defend the Government, and when peace shalt ensue to the country, we can provide against the danger of a foreign war.

Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, (Opp.,) agreed with Mr. Crittenden that there should be no new works commenced unless there was an absolute and overruling necessity for them. He had been informed the bill appropriated between five and six millions of dollars. In order to afford time for examination into some of the items, he ineffectually sought a postponement of its consideration.

All amendments were voted down, when the Committee rose and the bill as originally reported, was passed.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, (Opp.,) from the Committee on Army Contracts, reported a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War to communicate to the Committee a copy of the contract for the purchase of horses for Col. Williams' cavalry regiment now in Kentucky.

Mr. Steele, of New-Jersey, (Opp.,) of the same Committee, reported a resolution to inquire into several orders on contracts, one for fifty thousand and another for twenty-five thousand Enfield rifles; whether these contracts have been extended or annulled, and whether they have been sold or offers made to sell them, etc.

The House here adjourned until Monday.

ADDITIONAL FROM PORT ROYAL.

A Heavy Consignment of War Material—Preparations for a New Expedition—A Railroad on Hilton Head Island—Running the Charleston Blockade, &c.

The United States steam transport *Matanzas*, which arrived at this port, Thursday night, left Port Royal on the evening of the 9th bound to Hampton Roads where she expected to take in a large cargo of shot, shell, and other war material for the military and naval forces at Port Royal, but in consequence of heavy gales she was prevented from reaching that point in time to take the cargo, which had been shipped a day or two previous by the transport *S. R. Spaulding.*

The *Matanzas* then received orders to proceed to this port.

She left at Port Royal several gunboats and other vessels, and upon the day of sailing intelligence was received that another naval expedition would soon depart from Port Royal, but the destination of the same was not intimated.

The intrenchments at Hilton Head were fast progressing toward a state of completion, and several guns of heavy calibre had been lately put into position.

Fort Pulaski had not opened any regular fire upon our troops at Tybee, although a few shells were daily sent by way of practice.

Port Royal Ferry was held by the National forces, and intrenchments had been built and guns mounted to command the site on the opposite side.

At Hilton Head a railroad is being built, commencing at the northern end of the island and extending in a southerly direction. It is intended by this to make Hilton Head a permanent base of operations.

The work on the new wharf is being pushed forward with all possible dispatch. Two old whalers have been sunk opposite the end of the pier, which are used with advantage by ships in discharging their cargoes.

There seems to be considerable running of the blockade off Charleston harbor, as within a few weeks a large steamer and three schooners, besides one or two other vessels, had arrived at Havana from Charleston, with large shipments of cotton.

Our troops at Port Royal and vicinity were in good health.

IMPORTANT FROM THE GULF.

Some Particulars of the Second Engagement at Fort Pickens.

Fort Barrancas Breached and Warrington Set on Fire.

THE EXPEDITION TO BILOXI.

Valuable Prize Captured on the Texan Coast.

Fortress Monroe, Thursday, Jan 16.

The gunboat *Rhode Island* arrived from Galveston this morning. Her dates are: Galveston, Dec. 28; Ship Island, Dec. 31; Mobile Bar, Dec. 31; Fort Pickens, Jan. 2; Key West, Jan. 8; and Port Royal, Jan. 12. She brings a large mail.

The rebel batteries at Pensacola having repeatedly fired at our small vessels, Fort Pickens opened on the rebel steamer *Times*, which was loading stores at the Navy Yard, on the 1st of January. The rebel batteries responded, and the firing was continued until evening, Fort Pickens firing the last shot. The rebel guns were well aimed, and most of their shells burst inside our fort. Only one of our men, however, was wounded. One of our shots made a large breach in Fort Barrancas. In the evening our firing set Warrington on fire. The conflagration continued all night, and the place was still burning on the evening of the 2d inst., when the *Rhode Island* left. The fire was seen at a distance of thirty-five miles at sea.

The gunboats *St. Louis*, *New-London* and *Water Witch* left Ship Island for Biloxi, Dec. 31. The result was not learned, but as the *Rhode Island* was leaving, the *New-London* was seen returning with three schooners in tow.

The schooner *Venus* was captured off Galveston by the *Rhode Island*. She was bound from Point Isabel for Franklin, La., with a cargo of tin, copper, lead and wood, valued at $10,000. She was sent to Ship Island.

The rebel steamer *Florida* is inside Horn Island. The gunboat *Wissahickon* is off that place.

The *Rhode Island* will sail for Philadelphia this evening. In consequence of the fog, she was detained off the Capes all day yesterday.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

Sailing of the Last of the Burnside Expedition—Some of the Fleet Spoken off Hatteras—Rebel Account of the Humphrey Marshall Fight, &c.

Fortress Monroe, Thursday, Jan. 16, }
via Baltimore, Friday, Jan. 17. }

The bark *John Trucks*, with the D'Epeneuil Zouaves; the schooner *Col. Satterly*, with the signal corps of Gen. Burnside's expedition; the hospital ship of the expedition, and several other vessels of the fleet, left here with a favorable wind this forenoon.

The *Constitution*, from Boston, arrived here this forenoon. Her destination is unknown.

A French war steamer arrived below this afternoon, said to be the *Guerrière de la Mer.*

The regular Thursday flag of truce, to-day took to Craney Island several passengers for the South. The boat brought back the following released prisoners:

Capt. Brewer, Quartermaster of the Rhode Island Brigade; Lieut. Knight, of the First Minnesota Regiment; Capt. A. G. Kellogg, of Company K, of the Second Connecticut Regiment, and a private.

Nineteen citizens also came over to go North.

The only news in the Southern papers is an exaggerated account of the affair between Humphrey Marshall and Col. Garfield, in which it is stated that the former was retreating when he was attacked. The fighting is said to have been very hot, and the rebels of course gained the victory with small loss.

One hundred and sixty prisoners of war are expected here to-morrow, to be exchanged and sent North.

The *Mount Vernon*, which arrived here yesterday, to coal, left her station off Wilmington, N. C., on the 12th inst.

The *Chippewa* and *Monticello* were off Cape Fear, and the *Fernandina* and *Manda* off New Inlet.

The *Mount Vernon* encountered the storm of Tuesday night, and arrived here yesterday afternoon. She saw part of the Burnside fleet off Hatteras.

The *Mount Vernon* reports that she burnt a light ship on New-Year's night, which was being fitted out for a gunboat under the guns of Fort Caswell.

The rebel steamer *Gordon* is on the stocks for repairs, according to the reports of contrabands on board the *Mount Vernon*, on account of the damage received in her encounter with the *Mount Vernon* on Dec. 15.

THE PIRATE SUMTER AT CADIZ.

THREE VESSELS BURNT BY HER.

The following is the copy of a dispatch received per the steamship *Arabia*:

London *via* Queenstown, Saturday, Jan. 4, 1862, }
and Halifax, Thursday, Jan. 16. }

Hiram Barney, Collector, New-York:

The *Sumter* has arrived at Cadiz, having burnt three vessels.

(Signed,) C. F. ADAMS, U. S. Minister.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

The National Forces within Twelve Miles of Columbus—Gen. Grant with Gen. McClernand.

Chicago, Friday, Jan. 17.

A special dispatch to the *Times*, dated twelve miles from Columbus, on the 16th, says an additional force with Gen. Grant and Staff left Cairo yesterday at 10 o'clock, and overtook McClernand's, Rains' and Cook's columns during the afternoon. I am not permitted to state where we are going or what troops we have. Heavy pickets are placed in all directions. There has been no skirmish yet.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

Louisville, Ky., Friday, Jan. 17.

The correspondent of the *Journal*, writing from Munfordsville, says that the rebels are driving into and killing cattle in the ponds and watering-places on the route of the advance of the Federal army, to render the water unfit for drinking.

THE NEW VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

Wheeling, N. V., Friday, Jan. 17.

The bill known as the Pennsylvania Central Railroad bill, was defeated in the Lower House of the Legislature to-day, by a vote of 24 to 9.

IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST.

The Advance of Gen. Grant's Forces Down the Mississippi.

THE MOVEMENT NOT YET GENERAL.

GEN. GRANT'S PREPARATORY ORDER.

The Recent Gunboat Engagement Below Fort Jefferson.

AFFAIRS ON GREEN RIVER.

A Bloody Fight Expected Before Reaching Bowling Green.

Col. Jennison's Operations in Western Missouri.

OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GREAT EXPEDITION—A PREMATURE ANNOUNCEMENT—OUTRAGES BY THE REBELS—RHODOMONTADE OF SOUTHERN JOURNALS.

Cairo, Sunday, Jan. 12, 1862.

In common with everybody else, your correspondent was electrified by the announcement on Friday last, that the long-expected "advance" was about to take place—in fact, was already begun. I hastened here as fast as steam could whirl me; found crowds at every station, who fought, crowded, struggled to gain admittance to the train in order to be in time to hang on the skirts of the grand forward movement; heard every hour, as I neared this notorious town, exciting rumors of a fight already commenced at Columbus, of day-long cannonades heard in the direction of Cairo; rushed from the train the instant it was consistent with safety; "broke" for a livery stable to overtake the advance by land, and when I made known my wishes, was—laughed at!

Forward movement! Troops embarked! Gen. Grant and Staff *en route* for the Tennessee River! Gunboats, tugs and transports all left this morning! Such was the telegraph news which went over the wires the day before. The levee was alive with tugs and steamboats—out upon the river, like huge black whales sleeping on the Pacific, lay the gunboats. I visited the headquarters and found a quiet-looking man in a farmer's dress, lazily smoking a meerschaum, and he was the departed General. His Staff was there too—one was smoking with an air of placid contentment—another was brewing a small fight between a couple of specks of children—a third was lazily reviewing the dispatches of a telegraphic reporter for a St. Louis journal—in short, the Staff were just as far from Columbus, and looking just as little like going, as their chieftain.

The troops were not "all embarked" either—across the Ohio the white tents and broad shanties of the usual force gleamed clear against the dark background, formed by the leafless woods of Kentucky—over the Mississippi could be seen the huge encampment, whose occupants guard the fortifications of Bird's Point, while on this side the black muzzles of the Columbiads still looked grimly over the parapet of Fort Cairo; sentinels paced around its walls, naval and military uniforms thronged the streets or lounged in the hotels without number; from the long lines of barracks arose the smoke of a thousand fires.

After taking in all these points, I became satisfied that the "forward movement" had not taken place, and that some unblushing liar had "sold" the public most unmercifully. Upon inquiry, I find that the dispatches announcing the movement are said to have been written by some Government official, handed by him to the agents of the St. Louis and Chicago papers, and, of course, forwarded by them under the supposition that they were reliable. The thing has excited a good deal of angry discussion, particularly among the classes "sold" by the operation; while ingenuity is exhausted in trying to find a reason, ever so slight, for making such an announcement. Even the St. Louis papers seem to have been a party to the thing, for, in the dispatch from this point to them, it was stated that 25,000 troops had left St. Louis for Cairo, and although they must have known its falsity they did not contradict it. It is asserted that Gen' Halleck originated the *canard*, but this I do not believe, as he is at once too much of a gentleman and a soldier to perpetrate a huge lie upon the public, even under the pressure of a military or any other necessity.

A few ill-natured ones argue that the whole thing was done by way of a sop to a public, ravenous for an advance; but even this is too shallow a trick for any one above an idiot, because the reaction of the public feeling, as any one would know, would produce a state much worse than before.

That there was a small movement is true. Five thousand infantry and one thousand cavalry, under McClernand, went down the Mississippi a distance of seven miles, to a point upon which once stood an old Indian fort, and named Fort Jefferson. Here they rested, and went into camp. Being on the east side of the river, on the Kentucky shore, it may be used as a base of operations for excursions into the interior, in the direction of and to the rear of Columbus; and possibly it may be a link in the chain of events intended for direct operations upon that town.

When the real advance will take place is just as much a matter of conjecture now as ever. The flag-ship *Benton* is not yet fully completed, and may not be in the next week or ten days. When it does really occur, I do not think that Gen. Halleck will allow it to be telegraphed all over the country; and hence the next time the public hears of such an event, it had better defer its jubilation and anxiety till it becomes the recipient of later intelligence.

All the country opposite here in Missouri swarms with the thieves and murderers hatched out by secession. A short time since, a lieutenant and another man went out a short distance, and while eating their dinner at a farm-house, some Sebessionists coolly ran off their horses and made good their escape.

Night before last, four men of Company L, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, were on picket duty, four miles from the camp. In the morning a countryman came in, with the intelligence that they were all killed. A party proceeded to the spot, and found the intelligence true—all four had been shot dead around their fire. No trace of the perpetrators remained, save such as were found in the ghastly buckshot wounds that disfigured the dead. Last night, two infantry men on picket duty shared the same fate—were found dead at their posts, having been assassinated by some skulking hounds of "chivalrous" birth and breeding. I believe that this practice of sneaking through the woods, shooting down a sentinel and stealing away, is now a relic of the past with every nation on the earth, except the American Indian and the "high-toned" "chivalry" of the "refined" South. To kill a sentinel, that his force may be surprised, is allowable; but to steal on him, and shoot him down for the mere gratification of a craving for blood, is unworthy the brutal instincts of a cowardly wolf, and is only worthy the skulking heroes of that people who pride themselves upon their chivalrous superiority.

I saw papers to-day from Memphis of the 10th, and there is the usual amount of rhodomontade and billingsgate, of brag, bluster and their inseparable adjunct, "chivalry." One item states that they have nearly finished casemating the defences around Columbus, and that they are in momentary expectation of an attack from the Yankee forces. There follows, of course, the usual braggadocia as to what will be done with the "hirelings" of the "idiot driveler," LINCOLN, which is to kill a third, wound another third and capture or ignominiously rout the balance. Salt is quoted scarce at $8 per 25 pounds, whisky at $1 50 per quart, gold at 30 per cent. premium, and everything else in the same proportion, save sugar, coffee and molasses, which seem about as cheap as ever. It is to be hoped that ere long they will be gratified with the much-desired opportunity of meeting our forces before Columbus. They will meet a different class of men this time from many they have met elsewhere—the same class of men whose forces, outnumbered five to one, stemmed and beat back the huge billows of secession that rolled along the ravines of Wilson's Creek—the same men who, outnumbered twenty to one, breasted in scorn their leaden storm for three days at Lexington, and who finally succumbed, not to the traitorous legions, but to thirst—hardy Western men, indomitable in energy, inured to toil and firm in their purpose to quench this flame of rebellion. These are the men whom the Columbus gentlemen are anxious to meet. The anxiety is at least cordially reciprocated, and when they do meet the parting will neither be soon nor bloodless.

Cairo is just now an interesting place. Take the Marshes described by DICKENS in *Great Expectations*—add to them a few houses, soldiers and sidewalks—leave the cold, the hulks and gallows, (both put to their proper use of suppressing Secessionists,) the mud, ditches, rain and mist, and you will have an excellent Cairo—one in fact just like this, yet better if there be any difference. The whole city is one dead level of black, fathomless mud, foul with the refuse of kitchens, and seems fitted for only one thing, and that is a luxurious "wallow" for the hundreds of filthy hogs which roll and grunt, and fight in every street and door-yard of the place. GALWAY.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER BY GEN. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CAIRO,
CAIRO, Jan. 13, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.—During the absence of the expedition now starting, upon soil hitherto occupied almost solely by the rebel army, and when it is a fair inference that every stranger is our enemy, the following orders will be observed:

Troops in marching will be kept in the ranks, company officers being held strictly accountable for all stragglers from their companies. No firing will be allowed in camp or on the march not strictly required in the performance of duty. Whilst in camp, no permit will be granted to officers or soldiers to leave their regimental grounds, and all violations of this order must be promptly and summarily punished.

Disrepute having been brought upon our brave soldiers by the bad conduct of some of their numbers, (showing on all occasions when marching through territory occupied by sympathizers of the enemy a total disregard of rights of citizens, and being guilty of wanton destruction of private property,) the General commanding desires and intends to enforce a change in this respect. Interpreting confiscating acts by troops themselves has a demoralizing effect, and weakens them in exact proportion to the demoralization, and makes open and armed enemies of the many who, from opposite treatment, would become friends, or at worst, non-combatants. It is ordered, that the severest punishment be inflicted upon every soldier who is guilty of taking or destroying private property, and any commissioned officer guilty of like conduct, or of countenancing it, shall be deprived of his sword and expelled from the camp, not to be permitted to return.

On the march cavalry advance guards will be well thrown out. Also flank guards of cavalry or infantry. When practical, a regular guard of infantry will be required to see that no teams, baggage, or disabled soldiers are left behind.

It will be the duty of company commanders to see that rolls of their company are called immediately upon going into camp each day, and every member accounted for. By order,

U. S. GRANT, Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

THE ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE GUNBOATS.

CAPT. PORTER PURSUES THE REBEL STEAMERS—ONE OF THEIR CRAFT DISABLED.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. GUNBOAT FLEET, OPPOSITE FORT JEFFERSON,
EIGHT MILES ABOVE COLUMBUS,
Saturday, Jan. 11, 1862.

In my letter of yesterday, I intimated the probability of an action within a few days, but it came sooner than I anticipated. Having learned that the rebels were coming up the river with the Hollins Floating Battery and two or three gunboats, Capt. PORTER immediately gave orders that his own boat and the *St. Louis* should proceed to meet them.

At 10 o'clock, we "beat to quarters," cleared the decks, and had everything ready for action; but a dense fog made it impossible to see our way, and we drifted down with the current, the *St. Louis* following in the wake of the *Essex*. At 11 o'clock, a stiff breeze dissipated the fog, and we saw the enemy in Lucas Bend. With all possible dispatch, we were under way; at the same time the rebel fleet approached.

The enemy opened fire at long range, but his shot fell short. He fired again, but did not reach us. The order was then given to the *St. Louis* to return the fire with her bow guns, which she did, sending two shot in quick succession, both of which passed completely over the enemy. The cannonading then became general, three of the enemy's boats, with guns of heavy calibre being engaged. The largest of the three was soon disabled, but with the help of a small steamer found shelter behind the point. The other rebel boat still maintained a brisk fire; but the smaller of the two finding one gun too much for her, was forced to retreat behind the same point.

At this juncture the batteries on the Bluff opened their fire upon us, but did us no injury. At length the last of the enemy's boats could maintain her position no longer, and made haste to get out of danger, as the others had done. We drove the enemy's boats home in spite of his land forces, and would have pursued him still further—compelling him to fight or surrender—but for the strict orders of the Flag-officer, A. H. FOOTE, that we should not engage the rebel batteries. We waited some time for the reappearance of the boats, but they kept out of sight.

On our return a small rebel steamer followed at some distance, doubtless to observe our movements; but as we approached our anchorage she headed down the river and returned to Columbus. The rapid firing lasted twenty minutes, and the whole engagement occupied one hour. Not a man was injured on our boats; and, judging from appearances, we incline to the opinion that the rebels, if left to their own choice, will keep at a respectful distance in future.

While on our way back we discovered two buoys in the direction of the Kentucky shore. Capt. PORTER fired a musket shot at one of them, the ball striking and sinking it. Master's Mate FERRY was then dispatched with the gig and cutter to examine the object. A rope was fastened to it, and the men pulled for the vessel. The rope that anchored the float parted, and we took the buoy on board. On a careful examination we concluded that the enemy had planted some infernal engine there to damage and destroy the Federal fleet.

The *Essex* has headed her log, "from St. Louis to New-Orleans," and her gallant Captain expects to reach her destination or go to the bottom.

FRIDAY, Jan. 10, 1862.

This morning, Capt. PORTER, of the Mississippi Expedition, received orders to employ the United States gunboats *Essex* and *St. Louis* to convey the transports of the Western fleet to this place. This old fort, constructed in JEFFERSON'S time, is certainly an interesting point for the disembarkation of the Union troops.

In a few moments we were under way, and soon anchored at this point to protect the landing of the National forces on the Kentucky side. The steamers *City of Memphis, Aleck Scott, W. H. Brown, Alps, Memphis, Keystone*, and several other boats, landed in all some 15,000 or 16,000 men, besides horses, baggage wagons, artillery, and all the necessary implements of war. These troops will soon be joined by 25,000 men from St. Louis, and a large number from Paducah, and the whole may rendezvous, for a very few days, at this point. In the meantime the remaining gunboats will probably join us before we take permanent leave of our present anchorage. Altogether our fleet will be one of the most formidable that ever floated on the inland waters of any country.

We are now within easy marching distance of Columbus, the strongly fortified point on the river, and doubtless a forcible demonstration will be made against that place in the course of a few days. Indeed, my next letter may possibly contain some record of the approaching conflict.

I have been through all the gunboats, and find them in all respects complete, while the crews are evidently in a fine state of discipline. My attention was more especially attracted to the *Essex*. I examined her carefully in every part. More perfect order and thorough discipline are seldom witnessed on board a regular man-of-war. This argues well for the executive ability of her Commander, WILLIAM D. PORTER, who collected his crew from miscellaneous sources. Many of his men had never seen a gun larger than a 6-pounder, and never made any use of such, except, perhaps, on the Fourth of July. They are, however, so well trained as to be quite perfect in the use of the heavy guns of the *Essex*. Much credit is also due to the gunner, M. B. SNYDER, for the excellent condition of the whole armament, and the ability with which it is manned.

I was on board the *Essex* to-day when Capt. PORTER addressed his men in a straightforward and earnest manner, informing them that Congress had passed a bill awarding a Silver Medal to all who may distinguish themselves by heroic services. He expressed the hope that his men might have the honor of carrying off more of the medals than the crew of any other boat in the fleet. To secure the honor, of which the medal would serve at once as the appropriate symbol and demonstrative proof, *they must deserve that distinction*. While he would see no deserving man neglected, if in his power to secure this just acknowledgment of his courage and activity, he should also use his influence to prevent any man from receiving such a token, who did not fairly earn the same by deeds of daring, and convincing proofs of devotion to his country. SIGNAL.

THE MOVEMENT FROM CAIRO.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Jan. 15.

The movement from Cairo is scarcely so important in itself as the public have been led to believe. According to our best advices, it consists only of about 7,000 men and three gunboats. Its destination, so far as can be evolved from the mystery which surrounds it, seems to be the occupation of Island No. 1, a point about six miles nearer Columbus than Cairo. This occupancy is nothing of itself, and will only become important in connection with some grand simultaneous movement against the rebels in Southern Kentucky, by both Gen. HALLECK and Gen. BUELL.

The reports from Cairo to the effect that large reinforcements are on their way from St. Louis have, as yet, no foundation in fact. A regiment leaves here this morning for some point below on the steamer *D. A. January*, and we learn that the force which has been stationed at Sulphur Springs, about twenty miles below here, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, consisting of the Eighth and Eleventh Wisconsin, will go down the river to-day. We may add in this connection that three batteries of the First Missouri Light Artillery, consisting of companies in command of Capts. WELKER, MURPHY and RICHARDSON, the whole battalion under Major CAVENDER, are under marching orders, and will leave probably to-day or to-morrow for some point in Kentucky. Further movements from this point may take place this week. Let us be patient. "Things are moving," and the beginning of the end in the Mississippi Valley is not far off.

OUR KENTUCKY CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS WITH THE NATIONAL ADVANCE—CHANGE OF TONE AMONG THE REBELS—WHAT THEY HOPE FOR—A TETE-DU-PONT AT GREEN RIVER—COMPLETION OF THE BRIDGE.

CAMP WOOD, Ky., Sunday, Jan. 12, 1862.

With the exception of one or two false alarms, military affairs have remained unchanged since my last. The Rangers express themselves thoroughly satisfied with WILLICH'S men, and say they have no desire to run on our pickets again. Flags of truce are not unfrequent between our lines and the enemy's, and the verbal messages which occasionally find their way in by this means are both characteristic of Southern manners and interesting. One important fact is plainly evinced. However arrogant and vainglorious the rebels may have been at the beginning of the war, and after the battle of Bull Run, and however sincere may have been their boasts of whipping us three or five to one, they are now far from being confident of their ability to cope with us in an equal fight. This only hope of achieving their independence is in the intervention of England. There is no doubt whatever of this. In every friendly conversation between old life-long associates now arrayed against each other, that follows the transaction of the business on which the flags of truce are sent, the despair into which the mobile and impressible Southern heart is falling becomes more evident. Disease, destitution, delay and cankering inactivity have plunged the haughty rebels into a melancholy condition which they scarcely care to disguise. It is rare to see one of them so much as smile. The joyous freedom of the Southern heart seems to have exhaled forever, and in its place has come such a settled and pervading gloom that those of us who have lately seen once lightsome and overflowing natures now depressed and gloomy, could scarcely realize that these were really our former schoolmates and companions, whose generous but mistaken impules hurried them into the crime of treason. They know in Dixie that MASON and SLIDELL have been given up, but they still have a stubborn trust that England will raise the blockade. The last party that were up with a flag, upon the pretext of seeking the surrender of a fugitive murderer, asked one of our bravest and most chivalric officers, himself a Virginian and a graduate of West Point, with a grim smile, whether a war with England would not upset our certainty of restoring the Union. The prompt answer was, that when we go into a war with England we mean to carry into it the resources and valor of the whole country, North and South, and that if it is necessary to give our Southern brethren a sound drubbing in order to make them willing to meet the old foe by our sides, we will administer it with all the cheerfulness imaginable. I assert from positive knowledge that if it were not for the expectation of British interposition, the Richmond Government could not sustain itself for a day. What exact result would be reached if that hope were utterly disappointed, I leave to wiser heads to determine. Whether, after such furious and evil passions have been aroused, a cordial return to the Union would take place may by some be considered doubtful. The disease may be too deep and fearful to be removed except by the remedy of fire, by the terrible cautery of war and conquest which Providence visits on rebellious nations. But, at all events, it is certain that if England were to put at rest forever the evil hope which feeds and strengthens the rebellion, the banner of the Union would soon ride triumphant, it might be at some expense of blood, in every Southern State. I say this from as positive knowledge as I could possess if I were a resident of the South, and in the secrets of the rebel Government. If the nations beyond the sea really desire this unhappy strife to cease, and civilization, of which they boast themselves the guardians, to resume its peaceful progress, let them know that the shortest, easiest and least bloody road to that end is to extinguish the false ambition which aspires to a recognition of the rebel Confederacy.

There will be bloody work between here and Bowling Green. The rebels will not fall entirely back upon their stronghold before they begin the effort of repulsion. They are fortifying an important point about half way between this place and Bowling Green—the point at which the branch railroad to Glasgow departs from the main stem. They have blown up or otherwise obstructed a small tunnel just this side of the place where their batteries are planted. Between that and Bowling Green the hills and ravines on the right afford many positions where terrible resistance could be opposed to us. However, there is but one opinion on this subject in this division of the army—we all believe that when we start to Bowling Green we shall go there just as certainly as time shall endure. There never have been many better armies than this put into the field, in proportion to its strength.

The railroad bridge over Green River has been completed for some days, and the work of erecting a *tête-du-pont* beyond its southern extremity is progressing rapidly. A thousand men, detailed proportionably from the brigades constituting the division, have been at work over there in Dixie for two days now, felling trees, digging trenches and throwing up embankment. It would be improper to give anything like a description of the fortification, but it is enough to say that it will be three-quarters of a mile in extent, and truly formidable. When it is completed the position here—already one of the strongest in nature—will be impregnable. In fact it would be impossible to find in any land a better position from which to hurl an army with sudden and crushing force, and yet with perfect safety and certainty of communications and of retreat in case of disaster. The singular dropping back of the hills on the northern bank of the river after they have barely risen above the crests of their rivals opposite, affords a natural rampart, behind which a hundred thousand men could encamp out of reach of the enemy's guns, even if they were planted not three hundred yards off on the southern bluffs. Heavy guns will be placed on the heights at the northern end of the bridge, and batteries disposed at proper places within the bridge-head itself. Columbus itself, with all its wonderful advantages, is not such a very Gibraltar as this.

The joy of the army on the completion of the railroad bridge was boundless. It was just at dark, at the close of a dismal rainy day, that the shrill continued scream of the locomotive, rushing from the depot on the flank of the camp toward the river, echoed through the hills and heavy dripping forest. The army forgot the rain and mire, and every man stood still and listened. Away went the screaming engine, thundering down to the bridge, and over into Dixie, and then emitting various flourishes and defiances to BUCKNER from its brazen lips, went flying down the road to the famous Rowlette's Station. When it was perceived that the locomotive was indeed across Green River, there went up from the whole listening army a shout that seemed to shake the solid hills to their very foundation rocks.

The house in which Gen. ROUSSEAU now has his headquarters is the same in which BUCKNER was born. It is an old Kentucky log-house, weather-boarded and painted white, standing on the principal cross street, and just in the outskirts of Munfordsville. It was here in this quaint old house that the arch-traitor—the deepest damned of all the crew, because traitor to both State and nation—opened his eyes; and here his antipode—his Kentucky antagonist and rival—now transacts the business imposed by the high station to which his grateful country has called him. May fidelity and treason always meet with similarly different rewards. BUCKNER also owns a large farm eight miles above here, on the river. It is a scene of hallowed quiet and seclusion, overshadowed and surrounded by every softening and purifying influence of nature. I have stood on its great overhanging cliffs, and looked upon its romantic and melancholy beauties, and wondered how a man who had ever lived there could so lack sensibility and principle as to betray his country. It will be a long time before he will again return to its hallowing scenes.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Jan. 13, 1862.

The Breckinridge-Bright resolutions passed by JOHN G. DAVIS & Co., at Indianapolis, are condemned by the Louisville Press as ill-tempered, ill-timed, one-sided, injudicious, and repulsive. They repel conservatives, and leave room for a conservative party to take the field and sweep the State of Indiana—a party resolved to put down this rebellion, replant the National flag over all our territory, and restore the rights of all the States under the Constitution, not to abandon their Government for the sins of any Administration, and to reform the wrongs of the Administration, and not to destroy the Government, nor allow it to be destroyed. The *Journal* says the only feasible way to unite the Conservatives of the North is through the conservative action of the President.

It appears that, up to the 9th, the pontoon bridge thrown across Green River at Munfordsville, for the passage of heavy artillery, troops and wagons, was still incomplete. The First and Second Kentucky are ordered to report to-day to Gen. WOOD, at Bardstown. Gen. THOMAS, with nine regiments, has reinforced Gen. BOYLE at Columbia. It is rumored that Col. HAGGARD, of the Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, has captured, below Somerset, a rebel steamer with supplies for ZOLLICOFFER.

It is a sad fact that rebel scouting parties still infest the whole country between Henderson and Smithland, up to the Ohio River.

The Memphis *Avalanche* speaks of Provisional Governor GEO. W. JOHNSON, as "the Cato of Kentucky, who will receive the hearty allegiance of all true Kentuckians." BLANTON DUNCAN is out with a card, paid for as an advertisement, in the Nashville *Courier*, in which he says nearly $200,000 in Louisville is lost to him through his devotion to the Confederate cause; that he was the first to lead off in Kentucky for the Southern cause, etc.

The Jews of this city are signing a petition to Congress, that as one or more regiments in the United States service are composed of citizens of the United States who are Jews, it is gross injustice to compel them to select a Christian minister as Chaplain, or to be deprived of any; that, as the citizens of the United States, without distinction of creed, are admitted to its army and navy, so they should be left free to elect their spiritual head; and that the acts of Congress enacting that there can be no chaplain to any regiment except a regularly ordained Christian minister, are unconstitutional, and ought to be repealed.

Kentucky now has in the field or ready for the field thirty-three regiments—twenty-eight infantry, five cavalry. Col. GARRARD'S men, at London, bitterly complain of neglect—though I reckon they are much better off than the best-conditioned of the rebels. They declare they have no tents, and are sadly lacking in allowances, clothing, transportation, &c. They should be provided for. They were one of the first Kentucky regiments mustered into National service, and fought valiantly at Wild Cat.

Gen. SMITH, at Paducah, is publicly charged with maltreating, slighting and snubbing R. K. WILLIAMS, J. T. BOLLINGER, and other prominent Unionists of the Purchase, while favoring and harboring rabid Secessionists. The charge is repeatedly made through the Kentucky Press, that treason stalks abroad defiantly in the General's presence, with his knowledge and consent.

A writer in the Lexington *Observer* says, the whole course of Mr. C. S. MOREHEAD, so far as known to the public, for many months preceding his arrest, had nothing in it to justify any loyal men in placing confidence in his patriotism, or even in the innocence of his public life, and much in it to awaken the Government's suspicion that he was an active and dangerous enemy to the peace and loyalty of this State.

Attachments for $65,000 are filed against the property of a single one of our seceded merchants.

MISSOURI.

AFFAIRS IN GEN. PRENTISS' DEPARTMENT.

PALMYRA, Mo., Saturday, Jan. 4.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

This place is the headquarters of Gen. PRENTISS, in command of this department, who has recently displayed great vigor in dealing with Secessionists and secession forces in this region. A number of prisoners, recently taken, are held here, and some twenty-five or thirty are on trial before a military commission, under the late order of Gen. HALLECK, for bridge-burning and railroad destruction generally. The evidence against many of them is supposed to be conclusive.

The military commission is composed of the following prominent military officers:

Col. JOHN GROESBECK, Thirty-ninth Ohio Volunteers President of Commission; Lieut. Col. C. J. Tinkham, Twenty-sixth Illinois; Capt. Henry T. McDowell, Thirty-ninth Ohio; Capt. David O. Benjamin, Thirty-ninth Ohio; Capt. Henry Binmore, Assistant Adjutant General, acting as Judge Advocate and Recorder.

The series of trials will probably continue some time, and must result, in several cases, in military conviction and execution, in conformity to Gen. HALLECK'S order.

The vigorous movements in Missouri during the last few days have been attended with most satisfactory results.

GEN. PRENTISS' OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLES OF MOUNT ZION AND HALLSVILLE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTH MISSOURI,
PALMYRA, Mo., Jan. 4, 1862.

Capt. John C. Kelton, Assistant Adjutant-General Department of Missouri:

In pursuance of a Special Order received on the evening of Dec 23, 1861, I proceeded from Palmyra for Sturgeon on the morning of the 24th day of December, with five companies of the Third Missouri Cavalry, Col. JOHN GLOVER commanding. I arrived at Sturgeon on the evening of the 26th. During the following day, having learned that there was a concentration of rebels near the village of Hallsville, in Boone County, I sent forward one company of cavalry, commanded by Capt. HOWLAND, to reconnoiter in that vicinity. Capt. HOWLAND proceeded to Hallsville, but found no rebels. After proceeding about two miles beyond, his advance guard encountered the rebels in force, commanded by Col. DORSEY. Capt. HOWLAND endeavored to draw off his company, having taken nine prisoners, but was overpowered. Being wounded, and having lost his horse, he was taken prisoner, with one private of his company. The remainder of his men made good their retreat, arriving at Sturgeon at 9 o'clock P. M. Having learned the position of the enemy, I immediately ordered five companies of cavalry, Col. JOHN GLOVER, commanding, and five companies of Sharpshooters, Col. BIRGE, commanding, numbering in all, four hundred and seventy, to march at 2 o'clock A. M., at which hour I started, and after marching a distance of sixteen miles, at 8 o'clock A. M. of the 28th inst., I found one company of rebels, commanded by Capt. JOHNSON, in position, to the left of the road leading from Hallsville to Mount Zion. I ordered two companies of Sharpshooters to pass to the rear of the enemy, and one of cavalry to dismount and engage them in the front, it being difficult for the Sharpshooters to attain their position unperceived, the enemy manifesting a disposition to retire.

Col. GLOVER opened fire, and succeeded in killing five and capturing seven prisoners, from whom I learned the number and position of the main force. The enemy being posted at a church, known as Mount Zion, in Boone County, and one mile and a half in advance, numbering near nine hundred men, I ordered the cavalry under Col. GLOVER forward, accompanied by two companies of BIRGE'S Sharpshooters. Col. BIRGE, with them, arriving near the encampment, one troop of cavalry were ordered to dismount and engage the enemy. The sharpshooters were afterward ordered through a field on our right to skirmish with the enemy's left, and if possible drive them from the woods.

The firing being heavy, these three companies not being able to drive the enemy from his cover, Col. GLOVER, with his available force, moved in double-quick to the aid of the three companies engaged, and for half an hour longer the battle raged and became a hand to hand fight. Capt. BOYD'S company of sharpshooters were in the midst of the rebel camp. Also Major CARRICK, with Company C, Third Illinois Cavalry. When Col. GLOVER arrived, the rebels could not stand the fire of our rifles, and retreated, leaving in our hands ninety (90) horses and one hundred and five (105) stand of arms. The battle was brought to a close about 11 A. M.

The reserve of two companies coming into action at the moment the enemy gave way, our victory was complete. After collecting our wounded, we proceeded to collect that of the enemy, placed them in the church, and sent for farmers and friends in the vicinity to render assistance. I collected wagons, made our wounded as comfortable as possible, and at 4 P. M. started for Sturgeon, where we arrived at 9 P. M. Our loss in the battle of Mount Zion, and in the engagement of the evening previous, is as follows: Killed, 3; slightly wounded, 46; severely wounded, 17. *Rebel Loss*—Killed, 25; wounded, 150.

I have not been able to get a correct report of the rebel missing, but having taken thirty prisoners from the barn, their punishment is a severe one. Sixty of the rebels, with Capt. HOWLAND and four of our men as prisoners, arrived at the camp at night, twenty miles distant from the field of battle.

Permit me to mention that our entire force behaved gallantly. I make special mention of the following officers: Col. John M. Glover, Major Carrick, Lieuts. Yates and Kirkpatrick, of the Third Missouri Cavalry; Col. Birge, Capt. Boyd and Adjt. Temple, of Birge's Sharpshooters, and Lieut. Edwin Moore, my aid. I also assure you that the men behaved with coolness and daring during the engagement.

Annexed please find list of names of our killed and wounded, and list of rebel wounded, and left by us at Mount Zion. I have the honor to be, Captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. M. PRENTISS, Brig.-Gen.

List of Killed and Wounded at the Battle of Mount Zion, Dec. 28, 1861, of the First Regiment of Sharpshooters, Col. Birge commanding.

SEVERELY WOUNDED.—W. Derot, Company B, since died; Sergeant Larimore, Company B; J. Manar, Company B; P. Putnam, Company B; C. H. Machle, Company H; H. Gurnon, Company H; C. Atherton, Company H.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.—A. Henoesi, Company A; John Lynch, Jesse Chambers, L. Beach, D. Martimore, W. H. Blake, Tobias Miller, Peter Edwards, Company B; Sergeant Weeks, Company D; Sergeant Lemon, Corporal Carr, J. M. Parker, J. Vinton, M. Grady, T. Slevin, Company H.

List of Rebel Wounded left at Mount Zion Church after the Battle of Dec. 28, 1861.

W. C. McLean, arm broken; Wm. Phillips, shot through stomach; Wm. Swader, Calloway County, (since died,) right breast; Wm. T. Ives, Lincoln County, through groin; Major Thos. Breckenridge, Warren County, right arm and left breast; John H. Jones, Warren County, thigh; Samuel Barnum, Lincoln County, left shoulder; F. J. Brougham, Calloway County, neck; A. J. Parson, Montgomery County, left thigh; Robert Snead, Lincoln County, both thighs; C. King, Lincoln County, both thighs; W. H. Vaughn, Lincoln County, throat; C. McDonald, St. Charles County, both thighs; Abram Bramberger, Calloway County, left breast; J. E. McConnell, Montgomery County, right thigh; L. Davis, Breckinridge County, right cheek and neck; F. G. Henderson, St. Charles County, hand; R. S. Montford, Calloway County, calf of leg; J. Crossman, Boone County, small of back; C. Culsenberry, Boone County, right breast; —— Kernan, St. Charles County, left hand and face; John Bailey, Warren County, thigh; Capt. Myers, Warren County, side; W. R. Smith, Pike County, left shoulder; —— Martin, Pike County, leg; Lawrence Jacobie, Pike County, hand. Four names not obtained, dangerously wounded.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.—Capt. J. T. Harland, Co. A; F. S. Morris, Co. A; Joseph Washburne, Co. A; Daniel Barret, Co. A; J. H. Warnesbry, Co. B; James Eagle, do.; Marion Morrell, Co. C; Thomas Phillipot, do.; Henry Ferguson, do.; Jno. Wessell, do.; Thomas Kirby, do.; John Scroggen, do.; Wm. Beman, do.; Robert Allen, do.; Herbert Reed, Co. D; J. A. Flickiner, do.; J. H. Turner, Co. A; Henry Alters, Co. A; Daniel Shannehan, Co. B; Julius Krenling, Co. B; Henry Henry, Co. C; Henry S. Akers, do.; Jessee Steele, do.; William H. Howell, do.; John R. Rogers, do.; Millard Williams, do.; William B. Davis, Co. F; John Macklin, do.; George Lopez, do.; John W. Donaldson, do.; Allen H. Fite, Co. F.

Report of Killed and Wounded at the Skirmish near Hallsville, Dec. 27, 1861, and at the Battle of Mount Zion, Dec. 28, 1861, of Col. John Glover's Third Missouri Cavalry.

KILLED.—Hugh Gregg, Co. C; Alfred Magers, do.; G. Milton Douglas, do.

SEVERELY WOUNDED.—Andreus Goodrich, Co. A, since died; Wm. Wright, Co. B, since died; Charles Carnehan, Co. A, since died; D. H. Hindman, do., do.; C. C. Washburn, do., do.; John R. Stewart, Co. C, do.; George Barcastle, do., do.; Isaac Black, do., do.; Wm. H. Hardin, Co. E, do.; Benjamin F. Tidell, do., do.

WESTERN MISSOURI.

WHAT JENNISON IS DOING.

Correspondence Leavenworth Conservative.

CAMP JOHNSON, Saturday, Jan. 4.

At 10 o'clock on the night of Tuesday, Dec. 31, two Union men came into camp from Dayton in this (Cass) county, Missouri. They had been driven from their farms by a rebel force, and came here to get aid and inform us of the enemy's position. By 12 o'clock Lieut.-Col. ANTHONY, with the companies of Capts. JENKINS, GREGORY and PARDEE, and with Lieut. GEO. H. HOYT as aid, left our quarters for the rebel camp. The Union refugees had reported that the companies of Capts. SCOTT, FALKNER and BRITZ—160 men in all—were in Drayton. That town was reached after a rapid ride of thirty miles, just before daybreak in the morning, and rapidly surrounded. But it was soon ascertained that the bird had flown, leaving, however, tents, arms, horses and mules, which we duly and promptly corralled. Our informants represented Dayton as the headquarters, and we found such unmistakable evidences of the fact that we applied a Union torch and left the town amidst a lively conflagration.

We followed the marauders into the timber of Grand River bottom, and were fortunate enough to find them. They fired one volley, and turned and ran. None of our men were hit, and the nearest shot only succeeded in killing Capt. GREGORY'S horse, not in delaying that gallant officer. We followed them to Wadesburgh, in Henry County, scoured the timber of Big Creek, and succeeded in reaching Rose Hill that night. Between twenty and thirty of them were killed in the pursuit, many throwing away arms captured, and three rebel companies effectually dispersed. The Union men thereabout agreed with us in believing we had done a good work for New Year's.

No enemy was found at Rose Hill. Lieut. HOYT, with twelve of PARDEE'S men, proceeded to what is called the Scott Settlement, the home of Capt. SCOTT. He found there a large quantity of stores he was obliged to burn, having no means of transportation. Col. ANTHONY went to Hopkinsville, and both detachments reached here last night.

On the whole, we regard the expedition as a highly successful one, and believe there are now no rebel bands within forty miles of Camp Johnson.

THE ROUT OF POINDEXTER.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, writing from Fayette, Howard County, thus describes the encounter with POINDEXTER'S forces:

"On the morning of the 8th inst. all was in motion in our camp, under orders from Major TORRENCE to hold ourselves in readiness to move, with all our able-bodied men, at an early hour. We took up our line of march for Roanoke, and, after moving a few miles, we were joined by Major HUBBARD'S command. Our forces now comprised a portion of MERRILL'S Horse, under Major HUNT, one company of the Fourth Ohio, under Capt. FOSTER, a part of the Missouri First, under Major HUBBARD, and four companies of the First Iowa, under Major TORRENCE. After passing the town of Roanoke, the whole column moved rapidly about five miles, and halted to have position and duties assigned to the several commands. Learning that the enemy were in a strong position on the creek, where it probably would be impossible to charge them with mounted men, it was determined, if necessary, to dismount and fight as infantry.

Capt. FOSTER was assigned the advance, followed by MERRILL'S Horse and the Missouri First, all armed with carbines. The First Iowa were to make the charge upon the camp with drawn sabre, and if impossible to make a charge mounted, they were to dismount and move on foot. Lieut. DUSTIN, of the First Iowa, with ten men, formed the advance guard. All being in readiness we moved forward very rapidly, and following the tortuous windings of a narrow road leading through narrow lanes and thick timber, till the sharp crack of a rifle told us that were upon their pickets. This was the signal for us to rush forward, which we did with a will. On, on, through the underbrush and down defiles, till the advance guard rushed to the entrance of their camp, and found the enemy drawn up in line of battle. This was so unexpected by them, that they stood in mute astonishment at the audacity of a Lieutenant and ten men holding the entrance to their camp, but they soon awakened to their danger as our advancing column came rushing up to his relief. It was now found that the thick timber and underbrush forbade us charging upon the camp, and the order to dismount passed along the lines like magic, and a column of armed infantry emerged from our lines on the roadside, ready for the onset. The battle now commenced in earnest, and volley after volley of musketry told us that the work of death had begun.

They rushed from their line of battle, after their second volley, into the intrenchment formed by the creek, and behind trees, logs, &c., and opened fire upon our lines, which was promptly answered by our forces, armed with carbines, by a continued fire. Maj. TORRENCE now ordered his men forward, with revolver and sabre, to make a charge on the camp, and with a yell along their lines, they advanced, and in the face of the enemy's fire, rushed into camp, guidons flying in the breeze. So great was the eagerness to move forward, that *three* companies claim the honor of being *first in the camp*.

The enemy now, true to their time-honored custom, gave way and ran most ingloriously from their camp, leaving guns, horses, camp equipage, and a large quantity of new clothing for men in PRICE'S army, sent, no doubt, by their friends, in care of POINDEXTER; also a quantity of powder. It was a complete rout, as the appearance of the camp fully attested. It was now nearly dark, with a heavy fog, and fearing that the enemy only retired as a ruse, to rally and attack us, the order was given to destroy the whole camp and equipage that we might meet, and pursue them. The work of destruction was soon complete—wagons, saddles, tents, blankets, clothing, etc., all heaped in burning ruins. We now looked up our dead and wounded, and cared for them. The enemy's dead lay in all portions of the camp, and the groans of their dying mingled with the exultant shouts of the victors. It was a fearful struggle, as the soldiers all well knew they could never retreat, and it was victory or death to them. The cool courage and gallant bearing of the officers in command, was highly commendable. The heavy tones of Major TORRENCE'S voice was heard in all parts of the battle—now here, now there, encouraging his men and leading them on to victory. We could not learn accurately the loss of the enemy, but found ten of their dead in and around the camps, with several severely wounded. We learn that they were expecting momentarily a large reinforcement to their camp, and claim a complete surprise. So much for the Generalship of Col. POINDEXTER."

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Richmond *Dispatch* has an article upon the "Defences of Western Virginia." After speaking of the mineral wealth of the southwestern portion of the State, the salines, the lead mines, the deposits of saltpetre, &c., it says:

"The whole of Western Virginia, except this invaluable region of the Southwest, with its salines, lead, iron, saltpetre and invaluable railroad line, has been surrendered by the Government to the North. PIERPONT'S Government has been established by the *laches* of our Confederate Government, charged with the duty of protecting the Southern people and States. All of Western Virginia being turned over to PIERPONT, except the Southwest, with its invaluable treasures, would any one in his senses believe that the region had been denuded of its own soldiers and left open and defenceless, an inviting prey to the enemy? But for the fact staring the public in the face, so glaring and monstrous a piece of imbecility would be absolutely incredible.

Such a road, such a country, such a treasury of indispensable minerals, being abandoned to the enemy by the Confederacy, what is to be done? Plainly this: the State of Virginia must herself interpose and provide the means requisite to its protection and to her own salvation. The delegates of all that region of country, naturally offended at the condition in which their constituents have been left, are devising a plan of State action, such as will meet the demands of the occasion. We trust that their measures will be speedy and effective. No time is to be lost, and no expense spared to make good the tenure of Virginia to at least this portion of her Western domain."

A STARTLING STATEMENT.

The Chicago *Tribune* publishes the following paragraph editorially:

"We have before us three cartridges brought to us from Annapolis by a friend. They are a portion of the ammunition for Enfield rifles served out to BURNSIDE'S forces for the great expedition. To the eye they are alike in appearance, and the slight difference in weight could not instantly be detected. But the difference is that one of the three *contains not a particle of powder*. A prominent officer of the expedition told our informant that this was about the proportion throughout the entire lot of Enfield cartridges—one-third of them carefully put up without powder. Now here is a case for investigation. Was it fraud, or treachery, that seeks to palm off upon our brave troops, on the eve of an expedition, sham cartridges? Let us have an explanation of this affair, Secretary STANTON."

THE ARMY TELEGRAPH.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* furnishes this item:

"The army telegraph now consists of over one thousand miles of wire stretched through the different camps, from the headquarters of Gen. HOOKER on the left, running towards the right wing till it reaches Hancock, Md. One hundred and ten operators are now in the employ of the Government. Mr. ECKERT, the Assistant Superintendent in charge of this Department, has run a separate line to the headquarters of each General commanding a division.

For instance, Gen. McCLELLAN can sit at the table in his private house, and talk to the different Generals, all at one and the same time, and independent of one another. When any division moves, the line can also be extended, as each division has a corps of builders, and a supply of wire, poles and insulators always ready. In several divisions, each Brigadier-General has an instrument upon the line, and is in direct conference with his immediate commanding General the whole time.

Large wagons have been provided for the operators and their batteries to travel in, with sleeping apartments, tents, equipage, and everything necessary, thus making the telegraphic department the most efficient and thorough branch in the whole army; and in connection with the balloon corps of Prof. LOWE, will, should the army move, prove invaluable in detecting the operations of the enemy, and the prompt transmission of their movements to headquarters, and the conveyance of orders to different divisions and brigades.

So effectual are the means that have been taken to prevent accident and delay, that it will be impossible for more than one out of a dozen lines to fail at once. Strong guards will be kept all along the wires wherever they cross over exposed country, as the army moves, to prevent obstruction in any form, and to prevent an opportunity of stealing information from the wires. Never before, in the history of the world, has science been able to reduce to such a mathematical certainty and reliability, the use of the telegraph and ballooning."

FORT LAFAYETTE.

STORY OF A RELEASED PRISONER.

From the Montreal Advertiser, Jan. 10.

Mr. JOHN I. SHAVER, of Belleville, Canada West, who has been some months a prisoner in the Federal Bastiles, was discharged from Fort Lafayette on Monday last, and arrived here on Wednesday evening, *en route* for his home.

We have received the following particulars from him: At the time of his arrest he was acting as the southwestern passenger agent for the Grand Trunk Railway, traveling upon the line, his headquarters being at Louisville, Kentucky. He was arrested at Detroit, in the cars, on an order from Secretary SEWARD, founded on information telegraphed by the Federal Spy Department at Montreal, on the 15th of October. The charge against him was conveying arms and dispatches to the rebels. On his arrest he was stripped naked, his clothes cut to pieces, and the soles of his boots cut off in search of dispatches; his baggage was searched in a similar manner. No arms, no dispatches, and nothing that could warrant the inference that he had ever carried such things were found. He was, however, thrust into a dungeon among a number of negroes and other offenders of the vilest kind, to await the decision of Mr. SEWARD, on hearing that there was no evidence against him; this decision was that he was to be sent to Fort Lafayette.

On arriving at New-York, Mr. SHAVER was carried before Mr. KENNEDY, of the Police Department, who, on going into his case, said that his arrest was an error, and that he would receive his freedom in a few days, there being nothing against him. In the meantime, however, he was conveyed to Fort Lafayette and immured in a casemate, dark and unventilated, with forty-eight other prisoners, in an atmosphere rendered pestiferous by the want of the common decencies of life. Although escape from the island on which the fort is situated is impossible, the prisoners were deprived of liberty to take the air but for a short time each day. They were exposed, also, to the brutality of the officer in charge, a man named Wood, formerly a baggage man on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and promoted by President LINCOLN to his position as a reward for smuggling his baggage through Baltimore, prior to his inauguration.

After he had been in the fort a few days, an order was received from Mr. SEWARD directing Mr. SHAVER'S discharge upon his taking the oath of allegiance to the United States. Mr. SHAVER refused freedom on these terms; he was a British subject, born in Canada, of parents who were British subjects, and descendants of U. E. Loyalists, and the filth of his dungeon and the brutality of his goaler were preferable to an oath of fidelity to the United States.

When typhoid fever broke out in Lafayette, and the prisoners were dying so rapidly as to arouse public attention and produce an outcry of indignation, Mr. SHAVER was removed to Fort Warren, in Boston harbor, where, under the charge of Col. DIMMICK, he, in common with the other prisoners, received humane treatment, and every liberty and indulgence consistent with their position and safe-keeping. By this time Lord LYONS had applied for Mr. SHAVER'S discharge, or that if there was any charge against him he should be brought to trial; and Mr. SHAVER was allowed to correspond with Lord LYONS, and to have interviews with the British Consul. All the communications from Mr. SHAVER to Lord LYONS, and all Lord LYONS' replies, although bearing his signature on the envelope, and the seal of the legation, were opened before delivery; the former, indeed, had to be sent unsealed, and the latter cut open, lest the ambassador should discourse treason with the prisoner. Lord LYONS communicated the facts of Mr. SHAVER'S case to the British Government, and a demand was made by Lord JOHN RUSSELL for his trial or release.

Mr. SEWARD sent instructions for his discharge on condition that he would take an oath not to travel into any insurrectionary State, and not to carry on any communication in the United States or any other country with persons disloyal to the Federal Government. Mr. SHAVER refused to accept his discharge on these terms; he was either guilty or innocent of the charge on which he was arrested; and he was prepared to accept either trial with all its consequences, or unconditional release. In this resolve he was supported by Lord LYONS; and on the 6th of January, after nearly three months' incarceration, the Federal Government admitted that it had not a fraction of evidence against him, and discharged him unconditionally.

When the United States pays, as it will shortly have to pay, the bill for such acts as this, it will find that the unlawful arrest and imprisonment of British subjects is an amusement so expensive as to justify a little more consideration before practicing it than Mr. SEWARD has shown.

Among the refinements of cruelty in the Federal Bastiles, Mr. SHAVER informs us that an order was read to them from Secretary SEWARD, forbidding any prisoner employing counsel to obtain his release, and declaring that any such act would be regarded as an additional proof of guilt—he might have said the only proof of guilt—for the majority of the political prisoners have been arrested on no juster grounds than Mr. SHAVER.

A RELIABLE CORRESPONDENT.

The Toronto *Leader* publishes the subjoined communication, without a word of comment:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 7, 1862.

SIR: I would like to subscribe for your valuable paper, but am sure it would not be delivered to me, as no English papers or periodicals are allowed to be sold here. And were it known that I even proposed to subscribe for it, I would be arrested and refused the privilege of even informing my friends of my whereabouts. Such is the reign of terror in this city at present that I could name fifty of the oldest and most respectable merchants that would to-day hail the English flag of protection with shouts of joy.

To-day I saw a poor Irishman who had paid his all to procure his release from military imprisonment stripped (by the soldiers of the company that claimed him) and left naked upon the street, with the exception of an undershirt which, his wife being present, claimed she had made for him. We have but two papers published here now, and they are under the pay of the Government; the others have been suppressed for telling the truth.

The advance, you have doubtless heard so much about, from this place to Bowling Green, has quietly settled down to a preparation for a grand retreat which will, in less than twenty days, place the Federal army on the north side of the Ohio River. The 3,777 bales of cotton you notice having arrived in New-York, turns out to be bundles, bags and handkerchiefs full, weighing from eight to fifteen pounds each of unginned and partly burned cotton, the factories having been burned before the plantations fell into the hands of the Yankees.

We have news from Washington this morning that Congress is about taking steps to procure land and have cotton raised in Indiana and Illinois, the only possibility of doing which is to pass a law that the snows and frosts that have always fallen in March and April shall cease, and that the Summer months shall last until September. Plain truths from

A KENTUCKIAN

THE ESCAPE OF THE SUMTER.

The Boston *Courier* has another version of the escape of the *Sumter* from St. Pierre, Mart., which completely relieves Capt. PALMER, of the *Iroquois*, from blame. The *Sumter*, it will be recollected, upon leaving the harbor of St. Pierre at night, steered to the southward. This fact was signalized to the *Iroquois*, which gave chase, but discovering that the *Sumter* had put about, the *Iroquois* turned northward also, and followed along the shore. Much time had not been lost as yet, and Capt. PALMER felt pretty sure of his prize. He could see that the privateer had not reentered the harbor, and had not got an offing.

But the *Sumter* had on board the best pilot of the island, who had been assured of $1,000 by Capt. SEMMES, in case he took the *Sumter* out safely. On seeing the pursuing steamer after him in hot haste, he shot his vessel through the narrow crevice of two high rocks, into a little harbor not laid down in the charts. There he waited until the *Iroquois* was heard steaming along to the northward, as she passed within six hundred yards of his hiding place! When a sufficient time had elapsed, the *Sumter* came out at her leisure and pursued her original course to the south.

THE HOSTAGES AT RICMOND.

Col. LEE, of the Massachusetts Twentieth, writes as follows, under date of "Cell in Henrico Jail, Richmond, Dec. 22, 1861:"

"We had a visitor—the first one not official since the huge key first turned the bolt of our prison door. Last Friday the jailor presented himself at the grated door with a stranger. He was Mr. FAULKNER, who had arrived late the evening before, and made one of his earliest visits to our cell. Distinguished in manner and speech by high-bred courtesy—so like our own 'old school gentlemen,' and with warm words of kindness, he carried his heart in his hand, evidently. We nearly lost our self-possession at an experience so unusual. We were glad to see Mr. FAULKNER, you may be sure; he has recently seen our friends—brought assurances of kind regard and sympathy from them. He offered REVERE and myself funds, proffered his aid to promote our comfort, and was most minute in his inquiries about our treatment. The bread cast upon the waters at home had come back to us, captives in prison cell. Mr. FAULKNER stopped in New-York, *en route* for this city, and visited the privateersmen confined there; he understands the case fully, and will, I am confident, do all in his power to procure for us some change in prison discipline—at least some privileges, such as egress to the small yard, not denied to a negro in a cell near us, charged with an abhorrent crime, and a soldier, committed for an attempt to kill one of his comrades.

Mr. FAULKNER called again yesterday afternoon, and cheered us with warm and courteous words of kindness. We hope to obtain the privilege of furnishing our mess from the outside.

As a matter of curiosity, I would like to compare our quarters and bill of fare with those of the privateersmen. In one particular I am quite sure they cannot vie with us—that is in the number, variety and size of the vermin which infest our cell.

All the Massachusetts prisoners are now very comfortable; they have plenty of overcoats, shirts, shoes, stockings, coats, trousers, etc. We also allow them tobacco and postage money."

A letter of more recent date says that the hostages are now permitted to walk in the yard for half an hour twice a day, and that they take turns in sweeping out their cell, one of them remaining behind for the purpose, while the others go out.

THE COAST DEFENCES OF MASSACHUSETTS

Accompanying the message of Gov. ANDREW of Massachusetts, was a paper from Gen. TOTTEN, of the United States Engineer Department, respecting the defences of the seacoast of the State.

It appears that no forts or batteries have been commenced in Massachusetts since 1812, except at Boston and New-Bedford. During that war small forts were erected at several needful points, and the present cost of putting up similar works would not be over $200,000. The larger part of this amount would be required at Provincetown harbor. Its expenditure would enable the mounting of twenty heavy guns at Marblehead, twenty at Salem, and twenty at Gloucester.

The harbor of New-Bedford was protected by a small fort of seven guns in the war of 1812. Besides these there is now building a strong casemated battery for 53 guns on Clark's Point. By next Summer all its casemated tier—24 8-inch—will be in position. A portion of the Home Guard now man the fort, and work a few guns that are in place. Another casemated battery is projected for the harbor, on Egg Island Shoal, to have 37 of the heaviest guns.

BOSTON HARBOR.—Fort Warren is a noble fort. Its armament will consist of 242 pieces of heavy ordnance, of the very largest calibre. The fort is entirely ready to receive these cannon. The same can be said of Fort Independence, which will have 130 pieces of heavy ordnance.

FORT WINTHROP AND BATTERIES ON GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.—The fort last named is prepared for its 16 heavy guns—the northwest battery for 9 guns, the southeast 7. The south battery is ready for 10 guns, and will soon be completed so that its full armament of 30 guns may be mounted. Besides these, before many months, three other batteries of 10 guns each will be ready for their armament—making 92 guns of the heaviest calibre as the complement of this fort and the batteries.

The permanent forts and batteries of Boston harbor are now in readiness for not less than 330 guns. Early in the Spring the number will be increased to 430, by the close of Summer to 464. These are a part of the general system of coast defences, and have no reference to the temporary works which the exigencies of war might suddenly call into existence.

THE VICTIMS OF THE BALTIMORE RIOT.

In the Maryland House of Delegates on Monday, Mr. FINDLAY presented the following letter from the Governor of Massachusetts, with the remark that the Committee on the subject would report as soon as the promised information had been received:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, BOSTON, Dec. 25, 1861.

Hon. John V. L. Findlay, Chairman of the Committee on Militia of the House of Delegates of Maryland:

MY DEAR SIR: It is with feelings which I will not attempt to express that I have received, on this anniversary day, your letter addressed to me from Annapolis.

I have immediately addressed the Mayors of the cities of Lowell and Lawrence on the subject of your inquiries, and I hope to be able to transmit their answers at an early day.

The past cannot be forgotten, but it can be forgiven; and, in the good providence of God, I believe that the day is not distant when the blood that was shed at Baltimore by those martyrs to a cause as holy as any for which sword was ever drawn, shall be known to have cemented in an eternal union of sympathy, affection and nationality the sister States of Maryland and Massachusetts.

With sincere respect, I have the honor to be, faithfully and respectfully, yours,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

This letter was in reply to a communication addressed to Gov. ANDREW, by authority of the Legislature, making certain inquiries with a view to providing relief for the families of the Massachusetts soldiers who lost their lives at Baltimore during the riot of April last.

THE ALLEGED PRIZE.

Commenting on the case of the brig *A. B. Cook*, charged with having furnished coal to the privateer *Sumter*, the New-Bedford *Mercury* says:

"The brig was not seized at Holmes Hole, and there is no proof that she supplied coal to the *Sumter*. The stories told to Capt. SANDS, of the United States cutter *Varina*, by some of the crew, raised suspicions of Capt. PERKINS' loyalty; but none of them stated that coal was supplied to the privateer. The Captain repeatedly expressed the wish that he might fall in with the *Sumter*, and said he would willingly furnish her with coal. We are inclined to think that the *A. B. Cook* will not prove to be a prize."

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Jan. 2.

In Congress, to-day, DANIEL P. WHITE, of Kentucky, appeared, was qualified and took his seat. No business of importance was transacted.

It is understood that the Committee to whom the subject was referred, will submit a report recommending the adoption of the revenue system of France.

A NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The Subject from a Western Point of View—Popular Prejudices—Bank Objections—Functions of a Bank—Bank of England—A National Bank—An Exchequer Bank Necessary and Safe—Banks must Aid the Government.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

THE BEECHES, Jan., 1862.

Let no one be startled by my topic. I shall discuss no exploded political theories, nor propose any experimental currency. What the country wants in finance, above all other things, is plain, practical common sense. But even the very best of common sense may be hampered by the infirmities of human nature. For example, in the question of a National currency, two ideas may rise up in judgment against the best plea—first, the idea that a purely National currency will in some way injure the interests of the Banks; the second, that the question of a National paper currency has been settled. Hence, we have at once some of your best banks in New-York opposing the proposition of Mr. CHASE (the best I have ever seen) to supply a National currency. Hence, also, we find Gov. DENNISON, and other gentlemen interested in Banks, making similar objections. These gentlemen are in earnest, because they see the State Banks will be placed under some difficulties; and they are really apprehensive of some popular opposition. The second objection, that the question is politically settled, is urged by a class of simple-minded persons who really believe that anything is settled in this country. One would have thought that the question of Union was settled—that the question of a war with Great Britain was settled—that the question of the cotton crop was settled; but none of these are settled, and nothing in American politics can be settled, because the basis of movement is popular opinion, which fluctuates with the interests and feelings of the people.

I was much amused by one of your New-York papers, (I forget which.) which gravely said, that against a National Bank the nation was unanimous! The truth of this may be tested when I tell you that I can stand on the street-crossing in any large town in the West, and find the majority of all intelligent merchants who pass by in favor of it. I shall astonish this simple person still more, when I tell him that we *have* at this moment a National Bank in full operation. The only question is, whether it is the best *form* of a National Bank. That is the only question. In time of war every nation must have a National Bank, and if it does not find one at hand it must make it. The exact question presented to the public mind in finance is, whether the banking operations of the Government can be carried on in their present form best, or whether they cannot be improved.

In the first place, let me ask what are the functions of a bank? What is a bank? The original and only *functions* of a bank were *two*: 1. A *depository* of money; 2. The payment of this money on *checks* or other evidence of debt. These were all the functions of the Bank of Venice, which did an immense business, and settled the accounts of all the merchants. Since the time of the original Banks, other functions have been added, which are not, however, essential to Banking, viz.: 3. The issue of bank notes, which are simply checks of the Bank upon itself, and therefore, a substitute for the checks of depositors; and 4. The discount of commercial bills. These greatly facilitated commerce. But the question now is what will aid the Government? To answer this, we note first, that the Government has a bank or banks called Sub-Treasury, and that the Government *does* issue checks on these banks, and thirdly, that the Government *does* issue bank notes, (that is, its own notes) payable at these banks. So long as the Government has its own Bank, and issues its own notes, *we have a National Bank in full operation.* It is vain to deny it, and very absurd to treat the question as a doubtful one. What can we do to make this Bank more efficient?

In the first place, there must be a National currency issued by the Government. It is not an open question. The Government does issue it, and all merchants and bankers ought to give their aid to make that currency a safe and convenient one. How shall we do this? I premise that if the question were now an original one, there is no doubt that the Constitution gives the sole power of making money to the National Government, and that the States have no authority to give the power of making money to the State Banks. This, like nullification and secession, is one of the heresies we must get rid of sooner or later. We must put nationality into everything which concerns the nation. It is the power and the duty of Government to issue a National currency. It will not do to say that gold is the only money, or ever can be. Money is not merely coin, or even bank notes. It is *anything which is an instrument of exchange, to avoid barter.* After gold, merchants' checks were the first money; and why were they used? Simply that paper representing gold was the most convenient instrument of exchange.

But I enter into no question of banking or economy. The Government has a bank, and must issue notes. How can these notes be made most beneficial both to the Government and the people? There are but three modes in which a National currency can be issued: 1. A direct issue of Government Scrip, as the Confederates do now, and as was done in the revolution—a currency which will rapidly depreciate and become worthless to all parties. 2. To issue demand checks on the Sub-Treasury, (which is now done,) and which will share the fate, whatever that is, of State bank notes, suspending payment when they do. Or, 3. To make a national currency, and make that a part of bank functions. The last will be done, sooner or later; but there are two ways of doing it. The Secretary of the Treasury proposes one, which is simply to make the State banks the agents of the Government in issuing this national currency. As I said before, the State banks oppose this, on the idea that it will restrict them, and require an investment in Government bonds. Are they wise in this? Will they not have to meet that difficulty in another form? I put it to such men as Messrs. GALLATIN, KNAPP, COE &c., whether, if the Government must create National currency without their aid, it may not embarrass them yet more?

But, there is another mode of doing the same thing, and I propose that as an alternative. We have now a defective National Bank. Let us make at once a NATIONAL EXCHEQUER BANK. Let the duties of this Bank be exactly those of the Bank of England, except private commercial discounts. *Discounting* was the rock on which our National Bank split. Let this Bank, and its branches, be just what the Sub-Treasuries are, with these additional functions, of issuing a National currency—as the specie department of the Bank of England does—on the deposit of Government bonds or gold, limited, however, in the amount of that issue. Let this currency be receivable for taxes and dues of the Government, and let it be a legal *tender*, as between man and man. The Bank of England notes are a legal tender, as between A. and B., and hence there is no run upon the Bank for that purpose. The run on the Bank of England occurs when there is a foreign demand to meet the exigencies of great merchants. Lastly, and most important, this Bank will be the financial agent of the Government. If the notes were to depreciate to any perceptible amount, they would be immediately converted into Government Bonds, paying interest, and it is self-evident that, guarded in the way I propose, they never could depreciate to any material extent. In one word, I propose a National Bank, without the evils of commercial banking. Such a Bank could issue, without depreciation, full two hundred millions; and since (if the war does not end soon) the Government is soon to make this issue, is it not the best mode of doing it? Has the Clearing-house, which is the best device of the State Bank system, saved the Banks of New-York from suspension? Is it not time, since we are a nation, to act on principles of nationality, both financially and politically?

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

Canada Divided into Military Districts.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Monday, Jan. 13, 1862.

The feeling throughout Canada in reference to the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL is one of great satisfaction that war between England and the States has thus been averted, and I have not seen one influential Canadian journal which has used language since then which is at all calculated to arouse anger in an American breast. We did not think these Commissioners would be given up—we believed that the Government would be controlled by what the London *Times* considers *the mob*—and we are all glad to find that we are mistaken, and that the National Government is possessed of more dignity, justice and resolution than we gave it credit for. I trust that when the American public appreciates this, all bitterness of feeling toward Canada will subside. We shall then be able to discuss the Reciprocity Treaty, in all its bearings, whether upon grain, manufactures, fisheries or the navigation of the canals, impartially and coolly.

The Imperial Government, having sent us out nearly 15,000 troops, are organizing them for the purpose of military administration. A great many will now remain in the Lower Provinces, but a large number have already come up hither. The whole country has been recently divided into military districts, and although the whole scheme is not known yet, I can tell you of a portion of it.

The extreme west of Upper Canada is to be one district, with its headquarters at London, C. W. where Gen. RUSSEL—by courtesy, Gen. Lord RUSSEL, a half brother of Earl RUSSEL, is to be in command. The Niagara country is to be another district, and Hamilton, C. W., is to be headquarters. Gen. NAPIER is to command there. Central Canada is to be another district. I mean the country between Toronto and Kingston, including those two cities. Gen. Sir F. W. WILLIAMS of Kars, is to be stationed at Toronto. He is, you know, the commander of the whole forces in Canada. Then the Guards are to be at Montreal, also the Rifle Brigade, and I believe Gen. Lord FREDERICK PAULET, who is the son of the late Marquis of Winchester, and brother of the present Marquis, who is the premier Marquis of England, is to be in command there. The imperial idea is, I understand, that one regiment, along with the active volunteers of the district, should alone be left to garrison Quebec, but how far these ideas may be modified by recent occurrences. I have no present means of ascertaining.

The troops have been busy here, of late. The citadel of Quebec has been placed in a state of readiness to repel attack—closed embrasures having been reopened, guns rebouched, &c., &c. All the guns of whose soundness there was the slightest doubt, have been replaced. The Seventeenth Regiment have had new rifles served out to them, too, and a more beautiful weapon I never saw. It is the new 5-grooved rifle—the navy rifle, I think they call it—with a double sight, handy, light, well finished, and altogether a perfect arm. The volunteers, too, have had the best of weapons given out—great coats and accoutrements also. But I trust neither guns or rifles will have to be used against an American enemy. The active militia of this colony has increased under the late excitement from 5,000 to 25,000 men. The flank companies enrolled number about 30,000 more. So you may see that, even without including the regulars, we should here have force enough to make a very good fight. We rejoice, however, that we are not likely to have to smell powder yet, and hope our organizations will never do anything more warlike than drill.

THE INVASION OF MEXICO.

Proclamation of President Juarez.

MEXICANS: The warnings of the approaching war which was preparing in Europe against us have begun, unfortunately, to be realized. Spanish forces have invaded our territory; our national dignity is insulted; and, perhaps, independence in danger. Under such difficult circumstances, the Government of the Republic believes that it complies with one of its principal duties by placing within your reach the cardinal idea which shall be the basis of its policy in the present state of affairs. The interest of all is concerned, and if all are bound, as good sons of Mexico, to contribute their intelligence, their fortune and their blood toward the salvation of the Republic all claim an equal right to be informed of the conduct and proceedings of the Government.

On the 14th of the present month, the Governor of the State of Vera Cruz received an intimation from the Commander of the Spanish naval forces to evacuate that city and the Fortress of Ulloa, which that Commander announces his determination to hold as a security, until the Government of the Queen of Spain shall be satisfied that the Spanish nation shall be treated in future with the consideration which is due, and that the compacts between both Governments shall be religiously observed. The Spanish officer also declares that the occupation of the city and castle will serve as a guarantee for the claims which France and Great Britain may have against the Mexican Government. The grounds for this aggression are incorrect, namely, insults offered to her Catholic Majesty by the Government of the Republic, and the blind obstinacy with which the Government of Mexico has constantly refused to listen to the just claims of Spain.

The consistent behavior of the Mexican Government does not permit the impartial eyes of justice to assent to such imputation. Since the treaty of 1836 the Spanish government has always been considered as a friendly Power, and bound to Mexico by special ties, without the expulsion of the Spanish Ambassador being used as a well-founded objection to that truth. Since the peculiar circumstances of that case are well known, and no less well known is the disposition which the Government had and still entertains, to give the most reasonable and suitable explanation in regard to that affair, which may be reduced to a few words—the necessity of removing from the national territory a foreign functionary who decidedly came to favor the chief fosterers of a rebellion against the lawful authorities of the republic. The Government then used a right which all nations possess and exercise, and which Spain has repeatedly put in practice: but declaring at the same time that that determination in no wise affected the good relations which were then existing, and which the Government desired to preserve, with the Spanish nation.

Nor can the violence committed against Spanish subjects be offered in refutation of the intention to maintain the best harmony with that Government, because those violences have been not only the inevitable consequences of the social revolution which the nation commenced and prosecuted in order to extirpate abuses which had been the perpetual cause of its misfortunes, but consequences which both foreigners and natives have suffered, without any distinction of their respective nationalities. And if a greater share of those misfortunes has fallen upon Spanish subjects, has it not arisen from the fact that the number of those desidents is greater than that of those of any other nationality? Could not this have arisen from the fact that the Spaniards, more than any other foreigners, have taken and still take part in our dissensions, in which many of them have shown a ferocious and sanguinary character? Nevertheless, the different administrations which have succeeded each other, have always listened to the complaints of the Spanish Legation, and have favorably received those which appeared to be supported by some principle of justice.

Long before the recognition of our independence, the Mexican Congress nationalized the debt contracted by the Spanish Government, although a large part of it had been employed in combating that very independence, and a no less considerable share had been intended for European obligations of the Spanish monarch. Subsequently the character of agreement was given to the settlement of the Spanish claims; but it coming to light afterwards that some of the Spanish subjects interested in them, abusing the good intentions of the Government of the Republic, had introduced a great number of credits which evidently had not the qualities required by the agreement, the Mexican Government has earnestly endeavored to correct those operations by reducing them within just and equitable bonds.

For the rest the Government has been and still is disposed to satisfy all just claims, as far as the National resources will permit—a fact well known to the Power which now invades us. All nations, and more especially Spain, have passed through times of penury and want, and almost all have had creditors who have waited for better times in which to secure themselves. From Mexico alone are sacrifices beyond her strength required. If the Spanish nation cloak other designs under the financial question, and with the pretext of groundless insults, her intentions shall soon be known. But the Government which must prepare the country for any event, proclaims, as the basis of its policy, that it does not declare war, but will repel force by force as far as its means will permit. That it is disposed to satisfy the claims against it founded on equity and justice, but without accepting conditions which cannot be admitted without offending the dignity of the nation or compromising its independence.

Mexicans, if such upright intentions be despised, if it be intended to humiliate Mexico, to dismember her territory, to interfere in her internal policy and Government, or perhaps extinguish her nationality, I appeal to your patriotism, and urge you that, laying aside the hatreds and enmities to which the diversity of our opinions has given rise, and sacrificing your properties and your blood, you rally united around the Government, and in defence of a cause the greatest and most sacred among men—the defence of our country! Exaggerated and sinister reports from the enemies of Mexico have presented us before the world as uncivilized and degraded. Let us defend ourselves in the war to which we are provoked, observing strictly the laws and usages established for the sake of humanity. Let the defenceless enemy live in peace and security under the protection of our laws. Then shall we repel the calumnies of our enemies, and prove ourselves worthy of the liberty and independence bequeathed us by our fathers.

BENITO JUAREZ.

MEXICO, Dec. 18, 1861.

Suggestions Toward Postal Reform.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You express delight, in your paper this morning, at the action of the House of Representatives on the bill to abolish franking—regarding this abuse as "most indefensible." There are other evils in our postal system of equal magnitude to this, which need ventilation, and which operate more injuriously on all classes. Take, for instance, a view of the law regulating the mailing of printed matter. What justice or propriety is there in providing that newspapers of the weight of three ounces shall be carried for a quarter cent each, without prepayment of postage, while on transient printed matter, such as circulars, prepayment is demanded in amount fifty times greater estimating the same by weight? Such a discrimination as the law makes is opposed to common sense. A proper reduction of the rates of postage on *transient printed matter* would tend more to make the postal system self-sustaining than any reform yet proposed, as it would meet the wants of business and commercial classes generally, and from these classes must be derived the most part of the revenue. If the present high rates charged on transient printed matter does not quite amount to a prohibition, it tends at least greatly to lessen the amount sent by mail. No person who has not analyzed this subject has any adequate idea of the vast amount of printed matter, such as books, pamphlets, &c., that would pass through the mail if a proper change in the law were made.

The following modification of the law is suggested: Provide only ten rates of postage for all kinds of *transient printed matter.* Parcels not exceeding two ounces in weight, to pay one cent; those exceeding two and not more than four ounces, to be charged two cents each; and so on for each additional half pound, or fraction of a pound, an additional charge of four cents. The same to be prepaid by stamps. All parcels to be so wrapped that their character may at once be determined. Let it be also allowable to address the name of a person on each article composing any parcel or package. Among the many advantages resulting from such a change, would be the dispensing with three-fourths of the labor of the clerks in the mailing Department.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant, A. P. N.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1862.

Strike at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Jan. 17.

Yesterday morning some of the workmen, upon commencing their labor, were informed that according to instructions received from Washington the day previous, a reduction in their pay would hereafter take place, and also a longer term of work be required of them. This regulation affected the ship-carpenters, ship-joiners and blacksmiths, and was as follows: The decrease of about ten per cent. off their former pay, and the required working time to be ten hours a day. Upon this a general strike ensued, and an indignation meeting was held in the spar shed, where a very exciting scene took place. A Committee of three were elected to ask Capt. TURNER, to whom all the men at the Navy Yard are very much attached, to address them. He advised them to proceed to work, and then, if they had any grievances, to draw up a memorial and present it to the Department at Washington.

He told them that this would be better than striking, and that the Government would not permit any set of men to dictate their own terms. By pursuing the above course, the Department at Washington might listen to their complaint. It was generally conceded on all hands that the men should quietly proceed to work, but in the meantime some of them had gone off, and by imbibing pretty freely, had become much intoxicated, and in the afternoon, the streets in and near the Navy-yard were the scene of several disgraceful occurrences. It is hoped that they will all proceed quietly to work this morning, and not foolishly expose themselves to loss of employment and want.

The whole number of men at work yesterday was 765; this includes the plumbers, block-makers, sailmakers, gun-carriage-makers, etc. The number on the strike was about 1,580 men. The whole amount of men discharged on Wednesday, evening was 529, viz.: 370 laborers, 71 riggers, 38 sailmakers, and 50 painters, and probably a number more will be dispensed with at the close of this week, in consequence of the completion of work upon the *Miami, Hartford* and *St. Louis.*

The amount lately received by the strikers has been $2 25 per day, which the new regulation reduces to $1 75.

One of the journeymen, acting as spokesman for the rest, observed to Mr. JAMES FALBY, the master laborer, that it was hardly fair that workingmen should be sufferers, when so much pillaging of the Government had taken place by those in higher positions. Those men remaining at work, whose wages had not been affected by the change, sympathized, apparently, with the rest, and cheered them as they left the yard.

In the afternoon, the scenes around the yard partook of quite a riotous character. Several very severe fights occurred, during which the participants were pretty roughly handled. Captain TURNER's efforts to pacify the men were dignified and effective, the high esteem in which he is held by them enabling him always to command their respect.

Affairs in Kansas.

Appended are some extracts from a private letter, dated

OSAWATOMIE, Sunday, Jan. 5, 1862.

Our railroad communication has been cut off by the rebels, and we have had no mails here from the East for a week.

I think the rebels are pretty well cleaned out of Southern Missouri. JENNISON has taken from them a large number of horses, mules, jacks, &c., since he has been at Morristown. He sent one hundred of the animals here last week, to be wintered by the farmers.

JENNISON is doing a good work in Missouri. He is taking all the rebel property he can find. He burns all their houses and outbuildings, stripping them clean of everything. That is the only way to deal with these rebels. If you give them a rod, they will take a mile.

JENNISON took about eighteen kegs of powder from a cemetery near Kansas City, a short time since. Dr. OSGOOD, his brigade surgeon, told him he had done very wrong; that he had committed a great sin. JENNISON asked how he had committed such a great crime in removing the powder. The Doctor replied, that was the only thing that could raise them at the judgment day.

We had a severe snow-storm here last night; it is growing cold very fast, and is bad weather for the soldiers.

Rev. Mr. REED expects to commence a school for the 'contrabands' this week. We are waiting for the books to reach us."

DEATH OF A VENERABLE LADY.—The Doylestown (Penn.) *Democrat* notices the decease of Mrs JANE RICHARDSON, in the 96th year of her age. It says:

"She was blessed with an excellent memory, and retained many incidents of her early life connected with the stirring times of the Revolutionary War, and, being in full possession of all her faculties, she related them with much enthusiasm and pleasure. She had a vivid recollection of many incidents that occurred the Winter the Hessians were captured in Trenton by Gen. WASHINGTON.

She told us that on Christmas evening, 1776, after the battle of Trenton, the soldiers came straggling in, but indifferently clad, and some with but parts of shoes to their feet, leaving bloody footprints upon the frozen snow and upon the doors. Two poor fellows, cold and weary, crept into the bake-oven, which is still standing, and which was still warm from recent use, and passed the night there without molestation. Others laid down upon the hearth and floors and slept.

In the sitting-room stands a clock that has occupied the same corner, numbering the seconds, for more than a hundred years, around which the soldiers stacked their guns. She told us of the visit of LAFAYETTE to the house. At the battle of Brandywine, Chester County, Sept. 11, 1777, LAFAYETTE was wounded and carried to Old Chester, and conveyed from thence to Philadelphia that night, by water; from Philadelphia he was taken to Bethlehem, *via* Attleborough, where he spent a few days.

A table remains in the house upon which LAFAYETTE sat while his wounded limb was dressed, and, accidentally sitting upon the leaf, it was broken. "Aunt Jane," as she was familiarly called, will be greatly missed. She was an object of much solicitude in the neighborhood—everybody knew her and loved her. Peace to her ashes."

A CURIOUS FIRE AND ITS ORIGIN.—Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a servant—a girl 11 years of age—in the employ of Mrs. PAGE, who keeps a boarding-house at the northeast corner of Fourth and Arch streets, announced to the inmates in great alarm that a fire had broken out in the cellar of the premises. This was found to be the case, and, although the fire had made some progress among the shavings and wood in the cellar, it was put out without the aid of the firemen. When Fire Marshal BLACKBURN was examining into the case a short time afterward, the inmates of the house were again startled by the cry of "fire." This time it was discovered to be in the attic, and had gained considerable headway. Policemen LOWRIE and HOPEN made their way into the room, notwithstanding the dense smoke, and, with the aid of water passed to them in buckets, extinguished the second fire. Nothing was found to indicate the origin of the fires, and for a while the whole affair remained in mystery, until the Fire Marshal suggested that the girl, MARY JANE BRENSON, who had first given the alarm of the fire in the cellar, might know something about it. Mrs. PAGE could not believe this possible, as the child had been with her over two years, and had conducted herself properly, although given to trifling acts of mischief—such as cutting up clothing. Mr. BLACKBURN examined the child, but she stoutly denied all knowledge in regard to the matter. Satisfied that she was the cause of the fire, the Fire Marshal took her into custody, and when she reached the Central Station, she freely admitted that she had started the fires; that she was fond of playing with matches, and seeing the shavings in the cellar, she concluded they would make a "nice bonfire." After the flames had got some headway, she became frightened lest the house should be destroyed, and she gave the alarm. A few moments afterwards she was directed to carry wood into the upper room, and finding the attic unoccupied she concluded she would have another bonfire, and accordingly she fired some dresses hanging in the room, and these communicated to a barrel containing cast-off clothing. The girl is intelligent and has a full appreciation of the penalty for her offence, but can give no reason for committing it, other than a desire to see a bonfire. She was held for a hearing to-day.

The case is somewhat similar to one that occurred in this city a few weeks ago, where a colored boy fired a house in which he was employed as a servant, and subsequently gave as a reason, that he "wanted to see the engines play."—*Philadelphia Ledger, Jan. 14.*

Personal.

The Board of Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad Company, including the recently-elected members, held a meeting on Wednesday, and elected Mr. F. WOLCOTT JACKSON Superintendent. Mr. Jackson has been Secretary of the Company for some time past, and since the death of his father, Mr. J. P. Jackson, has been acting Superintendent.

—Charles Anderson delivered an address in the Hall of the House of Representatives of Ohio, before a very large audience, on Tuesday evening, in response to the invitation he received from the Legislature last week. His theme was—"The Southern Rebellion."

—The Boston *Advertiser* authoritatively denies the rumor that Gen. Cushing is preparing a review of Gov. Andrew's recent political career.

Rev. Dr. Leyburn has been appointed by the Southern Assembly, Secretary of Domestic Missions, the office of which is to be located in New-Orleans.

LAW REPORTS.

The Commissioners of Emigration—Their Office and Relations to the People of the State.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Barnard.

The People ex rel. The Commissioners of Emigration vs. The Supervisors of Richmond County.—This was an application for a writ of *mandamus* to compel the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County to place bonds to the amount of $107,251 79, issued for the payment of the damages occasioned by the burning of the Quarantine buildings, in the hands of the relators.

In support of the application, it was argued that the act providing for the issuing of such bonds, directed the Supervisors of Richmond County to deposit with the relators bonds equal to the amount awarded to them by the Commissioners appointed to estimate the damages, and to hand over to the Treasurer of the State, bonds equal to the amount awarded to the people of the State. Under that act, it was contended, the relators were entitled to the possession of the bonds, to the amount stated, and that a writ of *mandamus* should issue to compel a compliance with the statute on the part of the respondents.

The respondents contended that the deposit of all the bonds with the State Treasurer was a substantial and sufficient compliance with the act. The people were the beneficial owners of the property, and although the relators were trustees of the same, still there could no harm arise out of the payment, to the financial representative of the State.

The Court below refused to allow a *mandamus*, and this was an appeal from that order.

The Court have now rendered the following opinion on the appeal:

By the Court—CLERKE, P. J.—By the seventh section of the act of 1860, (chap. 465) the Treasurer of the State is authorized to receive bonds to the amount certified in favor of the people; and the Commissioners of Emigration, it directs, shall receive the bonds to the extent of the amount certified in their favor. The bonds which the Commissioners of Emigration seek by this application to obtain, are for the amount which the Board of Commissioners, appointed by the act of 1860, certified and awarded in direct terms to the Commissioners of Emigration. So that it would have been a more exact compliance with the act if the Supervisors of the County of Richmond had given their bonds to the Commissioners of Emigration, instead of to the Treasurer of the State. Nevertheless, I think they have substantially complied with it; and to grant this application would be productive of more inconvenience than the rights of the relators, considered in connection with the rights of those who are the real owners of the bonds, require. The former were the trustees of the property injured; the latter are the beneficial owners of it; and, although the award was made to the one, yet it cannot be justly said that there was any misapplication of the bonds by giving them to the financial agent and legal depositary of the funds of the other. So that, although the Commissioners of Emigration, by the terms of the act, were entitled to receive the bonds, yet the direction contained in the statute is not of so absolute and exclusive a nature as to impose an obligation on this Court to enforce it by a writ of *mandamus.*

This is, indeed, declared to be a writ of right by the highest and most venerable authorities, as the counsel of the relators contends, which the Court is under an obligation unreservedly to issue, when a proper case is presented to it. (See Mandamus, Bacon's Abridgement, vol. vi., p. 420; Phil. ed., 1856.) It does not rest, as may be inferred from the language of some modern judges, in its mere discretion to grant or refuse it, as in an application for an additional allowance to the successful party in an action, or for an order of reference; on the other hand, however, a party is not peremptorily entitled to it in the same sense that a plaintiff is entitled to judgment for damages on a breach of contract when he proves at a trial the breach and the damages. But, as in other cases seeking for a specific remedy, the court will not confine itself to a consideration of the technical rights, but will regard the equitable circumstances connected with the application, and the consequences which would result from granting it; and if, on the whole, injustice, or even serious public inconvenience, and no substantial benefit would follow, the writ will not be issued. It bears some resemblance in this respect to many applications for a specific relief in equity; particularly to a bill for a specific performance of a contract. Indeed, there is in many respects a similarity between the legal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court relative to the writ of *mandamus* and the equitable jurisdiction relative to bills for a specific performance, although the one should be confined to the enforcement of public, and the other to the enforcement of private, rights or duties. In both the jurisdiction is regulated by reasons and a course of decisions and practice establishing fixed precedents which the Court is under an obligation to observe. Nothing can be further than this from what is commonly called discretion, and yet the Courts, in such cases, have a much wider latitude in adjusting their decisions to the circumstances before them than in ordinary common law actions. This is what the word discretion imports in those cases, not that plenary discretion founded only on the conscience of the Judge or his abstract notions of justice.

A person, therefore, from whom a right is withheld which can only be enforced by a writ of *mandamus*, is as positively entitled to that remedy, when he presents a proper case, as any other suitor is entitled to his appropriate remedy. But the Court exercises a wider latitude in the one case than in the other, in conforming its decision to the circumstances upon which the application is founded. The decision in the case before us we think correct. The order should be affirmed with costs.

Justice SUTHERLAND dissented. His views will appear hereafter.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, the case of Antoine Hobs, indicted for arson in the second degree, was concluded by a verdict of acquittal.

Thos. S. Geary was tried for burglary in the first degree and acquitted.

Thos. Ryan was tried for entering a dwelling with intent to steal, and convicted of a misdemeanor under a recent act authorizing a verdict of that character.

Margaret Weir was tried for grand larceny and acquitted.

Geo. Smith was tried for an assault upon Policeman Hersek with intent to bodily harm, and convicted. Sentence on Saturday.

Surrogate's Court.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of the following parties were now admitted to probate by the Surrogate: Ann S. Denman, Margaret Wilson, Philip Smith. None of these wills contained any provisions of public interest.

Contested Will.—The will of John McIntosh is now before the Surrogate, and is contested. It contains no bequests of any interest to those not named in it, except the contestants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Justice Barnard.

Clarke and others vs. Combie et al.—Order settled.

Before Justice Ingraham.

In matter of Island City Bank.—Ordered as stated in written memoranda.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Balcom.

Morris, Jr. vs. Devoe et al.—Verdict for plaintiff for $313 04.

Halstead et al. vs. Smith et al.—Verdict for plaintiff for $1,60[illegible].

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 17, 1862.

Amount	Stock	Price
$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	89¾
25,000	do.	89
25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	90
2,000	U. S. 6s, '67	89
3,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60	93
2,000	Kentucky St. 6s..	70¾
8,000	Ill. Canal Bds. '60	78
6,000	Illinois War Loan	78
1,000	Mich. St. 8 wk Bs	79
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90, b60	43¾
5,000	do.	43
82,000	Missouri St. 6s..	42
5,000	do. b30	42¾
10,000	do.	42½
4,000	Missouri 6s, Iss. to Hn. & St. Jo. R.	49
1,000	Min. St. 8 ℔ c. B.	78
1,000	Br'k. City W. Ln.	98
3,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s.	101
1,000	N. Y. Cen. B. '76.	104
6,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s '76, Conv. Bonds..	104
2,000	Erie R. 3d M. B. '83	91¾
5,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.	79¾
1,600	Bff., N. Y. & E. 1M.	76
3,000	M. Cn. 8 ℔ c. old. s10	94¾
1,000	Ml. & P. DuC. 1M.	86¾
1,000	do.	86
1000	Mich Cent. 8 p. c. 1st m. S. F. C. Bonds	97¾
1000	do.	97½
1000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 p. c. bs.	94
2000	Mich. S. 2d m. Ast'd	65¼
1500	Ill. Cent. R. Bonds	90½
5000	Chic. & N. W. 1st m.	41
3000	Cleve. & Tol. S. F. B.	82
3000	Peoria & Oqaca 8 p. c. Guart'd by Ill. C. R.	95
30	Bank of Commerce.	77¼
16	Shoe & Leather B'k	84
10,000	American Gold..	102
1000	do. s60.	101¾
1600	do.	101⅞
10	Del. & Hud. C. Co..	91
275	Penn. Coal Co.	85
80	Mil. & Pr. Du. C. R.	21
40	Pacific Mail S. Co..	97
100	do. s10	97½
50	do. b10	97¾
200	do.	97⅝
50	do. b15	97¾
100	do. b30	98
5	do.	98
475	N. Y. Cen. R.	82½
700	do.	82¾
300	do. b30	82¾
50	do. snwk	82½
200	Hud. River R.	39
100	do. s60	38¾
10	Panama R.	112½
100	Erie R. b10	35
450	do.	34⅞
50	do. b30	35¼
455	do.	35
50	do. s10	35
265	Erie R. Pref.	56⅝
100	do.	56⅜
100	do. s10	56⅜
650	Mich. Cen. R.	52¾
50	do. b30	52¾
50	do. b15	52¾
200	Mich. S. & N. G. S.	40½
150	Ill. C. R. S. ex int. opg	62½
100	do. b30	63
21	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	16
7	Cleve., Col. & C. R.	110
10	Gal. & Chic. R.	68
85	Cleve. & Tol. R.	36¾
100	do.	36¾
100	do. s10	36⅞
150	do.	37
300	do. s5	37
150	do. b30	37¾
50	Chi. & Rock I. R. s10	54¼
400	do.	54¾
150	do. s10	54½
50	do. s60	54¾
300	do.	54⅝
50	Chi., Bur. & Q. R...	61
50	do. s30	60½
10	do.	60¾
100	Mil. & P. DuC. 1st prf.	77

SECOND BOARD.

Amount	Stock	Price
$2,000	U. S. 6s, '67	89
2,000	Kentucky St. 6s.	70¾
14,000	Ohio St. 6s, 1860.	92½
2,000	Missouri St. 6s...	42⅜
2,000	Illinois War Loan	78
2,000	Ill. Cou. Bds. '62.	79⅝
1,000	Erie R. 2d Mtge. Bds., Ex. 1864	102
20	Penn. Coal Co.	85
75	Nic. Transit Co.	5
200	Pacific M. Stm. Co.	98
50	N. Y. Central R.	83¼
300	do. b30	83⅜
200	do. b30	83⅜
300	do.	83¼
80	Mil. & Pra. DuChnR	21
75	Erie Railway	35¼
50	do. b10	35⅜
200	do. b30	35½
50	do. b30	35⅜
80	Erie Railway Pref.	57⅛
50	do	57⅛
50	do. b30	57⅜
50	Hudson Riv. R. b15	39¼
450	Harlem Railroad	12¾
100	Harlem R. Pref.	30½
100	Mich Central R.	53
100	M. S. & N. I. G. Stk	40¾
150	Ill. Central R. Scrip ex int. opg	62½
100	Chi. & R. Isld R. b60	55¼
400	Cleve. & Tol. R.	37¼

FRIDAY, Jan. 17—P. M.

There is a heavy fall to-day in Foreign Exchanges, for the steamer's mail, to-morrow, and much interest excited on the Street, as to the future course of the market for Bills on England and American Gold. The fall in the former, to-day, is heaviest on Merchant Bills drawn against the shipment of Domestic Produce, chiefly Bread and Provisions. Some forced or peremptory sales were made below 110 ℔ cent., and in one or two instances the figures privately named were so low that we decline to quote them as part of the current market. Standard Bankers' Bills are 112@112½ ℔ cent, with a light business. American Gold has been active through the day, at 101½@102 ℔ cent.—free Sellers to the Brokers, some of whom had good orders to buy at or inside of 102 ℔ cent. The Market for Money is very easy, at 6 ℔ cent., and the financial feeling in the Street generally is better than yesterday, partly on the belief that the United States Treasury, Currency, and Taxation measures before Congress will eventuate as originally shaped by the Committee of Ways and Means, the recent interference of a self-constituted Bank lobby at Washington to the contrary notwithstanding. A dispatch from a member of the Committee, received this morning, says that they have assented to no such arrangements as the lobby proposed to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Stock Market opened under depression early this morning, on the weak quotations of yesterday, and sellers on the Street were inclined at first to follow the market down, in anticipation of still lower figures to be made at the Brokers' Board. But advices from Washington in regard to the United States Treasury Notes and taxation, especially the former, created a better confidence, and prices gradually recovered from 82⅜@82½ for New York Central, to 82¾@83, and later in the day went to 83⅛@83¼ cash, and 83⅜ buyer ten days. The rest of the Railway Share List followed up, and late in the afternoon there was quite a buoyant feeling on nearly all descriptions. The National Securities did not fully recover from the depression caused by the announcement of the interference of the Bank Lobby with the original programme of the Committee of Ways and Means. There were also some irregularities in the Railway Mortgages, the bidding being less strong than previously. The general market, at the close of business at 5 o'clock, was firm, and the bidding active on most of the Railways, as follows:

Railway	Bid
New-York Central	83¾
Erie	35⅜
Erie Preferred	57⅝
Rock Island	55⅛
Galena	68⅜
Toledo	37¾
Michigan Central	53¼
Michigan Southern	21
Michigan Guaranteed	41
Pacific Mail	98⅛
Missouris	42⅜
United States 6s, '81	90

The following is the bidding to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Bank	Bid
New-York	82½
Merchants'	84
Union	82
Mechanics'	93
Fulton	127
National	87¼
M'chants' Exchange	70
State of New-York	72½
Commerce	77
American Exchange	81½
Bank of N. America	70
Metropolitan	82
Shoe and Leather	84
St. Nicholas	70
Commonwealth	70
Importers & Traders	75
Park	92

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Mortgage	Bid
N. Y. Cen. sixes	93
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	101
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	103½
N. Y. Cen., conv., '76	104
Erie firsts, '68	105
Erie seconds, ext., '64	100½
Erie seconds, '79	100½
Erie thirds, '83	91
Erie fourths, '80	79
Erie fifths, 88	74
Buff., N. Y. & E. firsts, 77	76
Hudson firsts, '69	107
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	98
Hudson thirds, '75	81½
Hudson conv., '76	70
Harlem firsts, '69-73	89
Harlem seconds, '64	95½
Harlem thirds, '68	70
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c. '69-72	94½
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ℔ c. '82	97¼
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. firsts	94
Mich So. 7 ℔ cent. firsts	87¼
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. As. Bs.	65
N. Ia. Goshen Line	87
M. S. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ℔ c.	85
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c.	90½
T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ℔ c.	81
T. H. & A. sec'ds, 8 ℔ c.	48
Chi. & N. W. s. f.	83
Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	41
Han. & St. Jo., firsts	29
New-Jersey Cen. 2ds	102
Gal. & Chi. firsts	100½
Gal. & Chi. seconds	97
Chic. & R'k I. firsts	96
L. E. & Wabash firsts	77½
Del. Lac. & West. firsts	101
Del. Lac. & West. seconds	90
Lac. & West. Bonds	92½
Clev. & Tol. s. f. firsts	81½

The following sales of stocks were made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., by order of D. CLARKSON, Jr., Esq., Executor:

Shares	Price
25 shares National Bank	87½
55 shares Mechanics' Bank	93
90 shares Fulton Bank	129
30 shares Merchants' Bank	88¾
308 shares N. Jersey R. & Transportation Co.	121¾@124
29 shares New-York Gas Light Co.	275
39 shares New-York Life Ins. & Trust Co.	167
12 shares New-York & New-Haven R. Co.	68½
52 shares North American Trust & Banking Co.	1

The following sales were made on account of other parties:

Shares	Price
25 shares Fulton Bank	127½
80 shares Fulton Bank	128
25 shares Fulton Bank	128½
25 shares Fulton Bank	125½
50 shares New-Jersey R. & Transportation Co.	124
50 shares New-Jersey R. & Transportation Co.	123½
50 shares New-Jersey R. & Transportation Co.	123
133 shares New-York Life Ins. & Trust Co.	167
13 shares New-York & New-Haven R. Co.	67¾

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York, for the week ending Jan. 16:

For the week.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Entered at the port	$4,285,352	$2,671,638	$1,084,750
Thrown on market	4,181,238	1,024,023	1,157,529
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$5,818,715	$5,236,751	$1,725,268
Thrown on market	5,438,914	2,040,165	2,152,026

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value
Mf. of Wool	1,040	$366,351	391	$138,726	480	$126,927
Mf. of Cot'n	451	90,376	163	32,842	396	81,434
Mf. of Silk	197	187,364	106	140,787	520	141,430
Mf. of Flax	278	48,878	120	37,900	326	68,405
Miscellan's	639	44,515	6	2,011	493	2,949
Total	2,605	$737,484	776	$347,266	2,217	$420,045
		347,266				737,484
Total entered		$1,084,750	Total marketed	$1,157,529		

The Sub-Treasury receipts from all sources to-day, were $137,851; payments, $611,694. Balance in the New-York office $3,636,553. Included in the receipts were $133,060 for Customs.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 17, 1862—5 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been, 40 bbls. Ashes, 11,667 bbls. Flour, 60 bbls. and 248 sacks Corn Meal, 841 bushels Wheat, 175 bushels Corn, 969 bushels Rye, 2,168 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Malt, 4,976 pkgs. Provisions, 821 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 35 bbls., at $6 37½ for Pots, and $6 25 for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow has been quiet at 32c.@33c. ℔ ℔.

CANDLES—Prices are unchanged, but the market is inactive.

COFFEE—Sales, since our last, 7,000 bags Rio, 50 bags Maracaibo, and 250 bags St. Domingo, all on private terms, ℔ ℔.

COPPER—Sales, 150,000 ℔s. American Refined Ingot, chiefly at 28c. ℔ ℔.

CHEMICALS—Sales, 50 tons Soda Ash at 3c., and a lot of bi-carb. Soda at 5c.

COTTON—Middling is quoted at from 32c. up to 34c. ℔ ℔., but no important sales are being made and the market is wholly unsettled.

FISH—The market is quiet; quotations exhibit no remarkable changes.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request, to-day, at previous prices. The reported sales since our last have been 13,400 bbls., including superfine State at $5 45@$5 55; inferior to choice extra State at $570@$5 90, mainly at $5 75@$5 80; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at at $5 45@$5 55; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 70@$6 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 75@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 80@$5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6 ℔ bbl.

Flour		
Superfine State	$5 45	@$5 55
Extra State	5 70	@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 70	@ 6 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 75	@ 6 40
Inferior extra Ohio	5 80	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 90	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05	@ 6 25
Fancy Genessee	5 85	@ 6 05
Extra Genessee	6 10	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is dull and heavy; sales 750 bbls., at $5 80@$6 20 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 30@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive, including superfine at $5 50 @ $5 55; extra at $5 75@$6 75 ℔ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal rules at $2 90@$3 for Jersey, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Business has been less active, but prices have been supported.

GRAIN—Wheat continues very quiet, parties disagreeing about prices. Sales 23,000 bushels, including unsound White Canada at $1 30; sound Amber Western on private terms; Red Western (Winter) at $1 40; Amber Iowa, at $1 35; Milwaukee Club, at $1 32: unsound do. at $1 10; and good Chicago Spring, at $1 30; and Amber Long Island at $1 44@$1 45 ℔ bushel. Corn is declining; sales 14,500 bushels at 64c.@65c., chiefly at 65c., for Mixed Western, in store and delivered, and 66c.@67c. for Southern Yellow, and choice White Southern on private terms, ℔ bushel. Oats continue in limited demand, including Canadian at 41c.@42c.; Western at 41½c.@42½c.; State at 42c.@43c., and Jersey at 41c.@42c. ℔ bushel. Rye is in lively request, at 82c.@84c., from dock and delivered, chiefly at 84c. ℔ bushel. Sales, 14,500 bushels. Barley is quiet at old rates. Sales, 4,100 bushels, chiefly State, at 78½c.@80c. ℔ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to Jan. 13.

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Flour, bbls	46,132	46,217	14,812
Wheat, bush	303,339	288,646	92,743
Corn, bush	219,910	320,875	163,928
Oats, bush	35,462	17,796	28,888
Rye, bush	19,469	20,319	1,680
Barley, bush	27,066	23,094	19,387

HAY—North River is salable and firm at 85c.@$1 ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in demand at steady rates, including new at 17c.@24c., the latter rate for very choice, ℔ ℔.

IRON—Is quiet, but quoted firm.

LEAD—The principal transactions have been in foreign Pig at $6 87½@$7, cash, ℔ 100 ℔s.

MOLASSES—Sales, 61 hhds., including Porto Rico at 38c.@40c., and Cuba Muscovado at 26c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been inactive to-day; sales 870 bbls., including Common at $6@$6 06¼; Strained at $6 25 ℔ 310 ℔s., and low No. 1 at $6 50 ℔ 280 ℔s. Tar is quoted at $9 50@$10 ℔ bbl., without sales. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has declined to $1 52½ ℔ gallon, at which price small lots have been sold.

OILS—The market has been generally inactive to-day; prices have not varied materially.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in moderate demand, at former quotations; sales to-day, 1,600 bbls., at $11 75@$12 50 for Mess; $12 75@$13 50 for Prime Mess; $8@$9 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 4c.@4½c. ℔ ℔. Cut Meats are in moderate request, at 5c.@6½c. for Hams, 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is unchanged; sales 650 boxes, at 6½c.@7½c. ℔ ℔. Lard favors buyers; sales 1,200 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7½c.@8½c., ℔ ℔. Beef is in demand; sales since our last, 300 bbls., at $13 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $11@$12 for new repacked Mess ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$14 75 ℔ bbl.; Butter is very quiet at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 16c.@21c. for State, ℔ ℔. Cheese is inactive at 5½c.@7½c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Continues quiet and nominal in price; 600 bags East India were sold on private terms.

SEEDS—A moderate inquiry prevails for Clover at 7¼c.@7¾c., the latter rate for choice, ℔ ℔. Canary has been freely purchased on p. t. Timothy and Linseed have been quiet.

SPICES—Sales: 10 cases Nutmegs, and 500 bags Pimento on p. t.; also 1,612 bags Pepper, part at 19½c.@20c. ℔ ℔.

SUGARS—Attract rather more attention. Sales, to-day, 450 hhds., including Cuba at 7¾c.@8¾c.; Porto Rico at 7⅞c.@8¼c., and English Island at 7¾c.; 923 boxes Havana, at 7¾c.@8⅞c., and an invoice of Manilla on p. t., ℔ ℔.

TIN—Is in less request, owing, in part, to the extreme views of holders.

TEAS—Continue in demand at very full rates.

TOBACCO—Kentucky is quiet but firm; stocks light; Spanish Leaf is in more demand at full rates. Sales 103 hhds. Kentucky at 10c.@15½c.; 64 cases Seedleaf at 7½c.@10c., and 689 bales Havana, on p. t., ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 55,000 ℔s., at 9¼c.@9½c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 1,250 bbls., at 25c.@25½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Business has been limited, to-day, at reduced quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 9d., and by foreign vessels, 3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9½d.@10d.; Corn, 9d.@9½d. ℔ bushel; Beef, 6s.@7s. 6d. ℔ tce.; Pork, 4s.@4s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@35s. Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@37s. 6d., and by steamer 65s. Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10½d. ℔ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@35s.; Butter, 40s.; Tallow, 30s. ℔ ton, For London—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10½d. ℔ bushel; Pork at 4s. 6d.@5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 9d.@7s. 6d. ℔ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.@40s.; Bacon and Lard, 35s.@40s.; Tallow and Oil Cake, 30s. ℔ ton. For Havre—Flour 70c. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, 18c. ℔ bushel. For Bremen—Flour, 3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Provisions, 40s. ℔ ton. For Rotterdam—Flour, 4s. ℔ bbl. For Antwerp—Rye, on private terms.

Provision Trade of Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Price Current, Jan. 15.

The weather has been quite changeable, but generally cold enough for pork packing. There have been rain and sleet and snow, and at the close cold, freezing weather, the thermometer down to 17°. The receipts of hogs the past week have been quite liberal, and the demand being but moderate, prices declined the first three days of the week under review fully 25c. ℔ cental; but subsequently this decline was recovered, and the closing quotations are the same as they were a week ago. The course of the market during the week was as follows: Wednesday, a heavy market, and prices lower. Thursday a further decline took place with a dull market. Saturday there was a firmer feeling in the market, and prices closed 10c. better than they opened in the morning of that day. Monday the market opened with a brisk demand, and prices advanced 10c. ℔ cental, with a good demand. Tuesday (yesterday) this demand continued, and prices were again 5c. higher. The receipts during the week, the season and comparatively, for some previous seasons, have been as follows:

By Railway	35,123
By river	1,684
From Kentucky	3,460
Driven in	4,602
Slaughtered at Plainville	[illegible]
Total for the week	[illegible]
Previously reported	[illegible]
Total this season	[illegible]
Same time in 1860-61	397,967
Same time in 1859-60	[illegible]

Pork packing, with some exceptions, is generally closed in this city about this date, so that we cannot give our comparison further back than the above. It is pretty clear that packing will be continued [illegible] in February. Last year the season did not close until the 30th of January. The demand for the [illegible] product has been quite brisk. For Mess Pork there [illegible] quite a large speculative demand from various parties not in the trade, chiefly citizens of this city, and in many cases, parties from other places bought freely. One man from Philadelphia bought 2,000 bbls. in the early part of the week, at $9 25@$9 37½, and $9 50 for fair to the best city brands, whilst ordinary city and country packed sold at $9@$9 12½@$9 15. The sales made the past week add up 4,500 bbls., all taken by speculators. This article seems to be a favorite one for investment with parties having idle capital, in all trades and professions, and the demand from such parties has been so regular and so pressing, that there is but a very light stock now in the hands of packers. At the close, fair to good brands were held at $9 25@$9 50, but we think there were no buyers disposed to pay over $9 25.

Lard has been in good demand from New-York, and the sales have been large at 6½c. for country, and 6¾c. for city, but the difficulty in shipping slackened this demand at the close. The packers have sold out very close, so that there is not much in their hands now. Head and gut is selling at 6c. Green meats were very dull about the middle of the week, and declined to 2c. and 3c. for Shoulders and Hams, and 3½c. for Sides, but toward the close Shoulders were ½c. higher, and Hams ½c., and Sides were held at 3¾c., with a fair demand. In bulk meat there has been very little done. There is no demand for Shoulders or Hams, and but a limited one for Sides, the latter are held at 4c., with no buyers at over 3¾c.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 18, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—LONDON ASSURANCE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—DAMON AND PYTHIAS—THE HONEYMOON.

WINTER GARDEN—THE NAIAD QUEEN—DOT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Senate yesterday, after an Executive Session of three hours, confirmed the nomination of Mr. CAMERON, as Minister to Russia, by a vote of 24 against 14.

It is understood that the plan of Government Finances, agreed upon between Secretary CHASE and the bankers, does not meet the approval of the House Committee of Ways and Means, who believe it will not meet the exigencies of the Government.

A dispatch dated twelve miles from Columbus, to the Chicago *Times*, states that Gen. GRANT has joined the advance down the Mississippi with Gen. MCCLERNAND. There had been no fighting on the 16th. Our correspondent at Cairo, it will be noticed, is under the impression that this expedition under Gen. GRANT is not intended for any very serious operations, at least not until more important movements are made in other directions.

The pirate steamer *Sumter* has been heard from in a new locality. Collector BARNEY has received a dispatch by the *Arabia*, from the United States Minister ADAMS, dated the 4th inst., and telegraphed from Halifax on Thursday, stating that she had arrived at Cadiz, in Spain, after having burnt three vessels, the names of which are not given. Measures will no doubt soon be taken to hunt her out of that locality, as she has been hunted from the West Indian ports.

We have advices from Fortress Monroe to Thursday afternoon. The storm which had prevailed there for two or three days had abated, and the remaining vessels of the Burnside Expedition left Hampton Roads in the forenoon, with a favorable wind. The *Mount Vernon*, on blockading service off Wilmington, N. C., had arrived, and reported having spoken a portion of the Burnside fleet off Hatteras. A flag of truce had come down from Norfolk, bringing several released prisoners. The only news contained in the Norfolk papers was an exaggerated account of HUMPHREY MARSHALL'S fight with Col. GARFIELD, in which the former, of course, is represented to have been the victor, with small loss, although the fighting was very hot. The rebels have a happy faculty of turning reverses into successes.

By the arrival of the gunboat *Rhode Island* at Fortress Monroe, we receive important intelligence from the stations in the Gulf. The second engagement at Fort Pickens, it appears, was provoked by the rebels, who repeatedly fired at the small National vessels plying around Santa Rosa. In retaliation, the Fort opened upon the rebel steamer *Times*, loading stores at the Navy-yard, on the 1st inst. The rebel batteries responded, and the firing continued until evening, Pickens firing the last shot. Most of the rebel shells burst inside the Fort, but only one man was wounded by them. A large breach was made in Fort Barrancas, and Warrington was set on fire by the fire of Fort Pickents. The *Rhode Island* brings advices from Ship Island to the 31st ult., the day on which our forces left for Biloxi, on board the gunboats *St. Louis*, *New-London* and *Water Witch* The result of the expedition has been learned from rebel sources.

We are indebted to Mr. HUERTAS, the obliging Purser of the United States steam transport *Matanzas*, for additional items of interest from Port Royal. Another expedition was expected soon to leave there for some point on the coast, but its destination was only conjectured. A large shipment of war material has recently been made to Port Royal from Fortress Monroe. Several guns of heavy calibre had been mounted in the intrenchments at Hilton Head, and a railroad was being constructed entirely across the island, to facilitate the transportation of troops and war material. Port Royal Ferry was still held by Gen. STEVENS. Complaint is made that the blockade of Charleston harbor has been repeatedly violated by rebel vessels. There is nothing new from Tybee Island.

From a source which can hardly be considered authoritative—the Cincinnati *Times*,—we have the statement that Mr. COBDEN has written a letter to Gen. SCOTT, in which he expresses the opinion that, unless the rebellion shall be crushed before the first of April next, England will be under the necessity (impelled by the clamor of her commercial and manufacturing interests) of opening the cotton ports of the South. A similar *canard* is started by the Montreal *Witness*, which asserts that Gen. SCOTT went to Paris to attempt the conclusion of an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the French Government, and that immediately upon his broaching the subject the Emperor NAPOLEON communicated the fact to PALMERSTON, whereupon the General beat a speedy retreat.

Telegrams to the Philadelphia papers notice rumors that the British steamer *Gladiator* has run the blockade and arrived at Savannah, and also, that the rebel steamer *Vanderbilt*, from Havana, has run the blockade and dodged into Charleston.

A private letter from Frostburgh, Md., received in Baltimore, says there are 25,000 National troops in and near Cumberland, ready at a moment's notice to do battle. There are reports of 17,000 rebel troops approaching Romney, and a battle is expected at an early day.

The St. Louis *Republican* states that Gen. SIGEL was permitted to withdraw his resignation, and that he is now in active service under Gen. CURTIS.

Commodore FARRAGUT, it is said on good authority, is to command the great naval expedition that is to operate in the Western part of the Gulf of Mexico. The fleet will consist of the *Richmond*, *Pensacola*, and other large steam frigates, a great number of gunboats, and some twenty or thirty vessels carrying mortars and thirty-two pounders. The opinion is expressed in naval circles that few fortified places can hold out against such an expedition.

General Order No. 16, issued by Gen. HALLECK, and dated at St. Louis, Jan. 11, abolishes the passport system instituted by local Provost Marshals. No passports will be issued, except in places in the vicinity of the enemy's forces, and then by the commanding officers of such places, and only for passing the lines. No passport will exempt suspected parties from arrest outside of the particular jurisdiction of the officer by whose authority it was issued; nor will persons without passports be arrested, except on well-grounded suspicion.

It is understood in Washington that Hon. CHARLES J. FAULKNER is now acting as guide for the Confederate forces under JACKSON in their marauding expeditions up through the valley of Virginia.

The report of the Adjutant-General of Rhode Island says that State has sent 5,124 volunteers to the field exclusive of the three months' men—an excess of 1,067 over her quota. There have also been 1,005 recruited in the State for foreign organizations.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. HOWARD, the new Senator from Michigan in place of Mr. BINGHAM, appeared, and took his seat. Petitions were presented for the emancipation of the slaves, and for the employment of homœopathic physicians in the army. The House bill extending the privilege now enjoyed by soldiers, of sending letters without prepayment of postage, to sailors and marines, was passed. The joint resolution from the House declaring the purpose of Congress to impose a tax sufficient to insure a revenue of $150,000,000 annually, was reported from the Finance Committee, and passed, with only one dissenting vote, cast by Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky. A bill was introduced by Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, and referred, providing for the better organization of the artillery. After some further business of minor importance, the Senate went into Executive Session, and subsequently adjourned.

In the House, over one hundred bills from the Court of Claims were referred to the Committee on Claims. The Pennsylvania contested election case was considered, according to previous arrangement, and decided in favor of WILLIAM E. LEHMAN, 77 against 67—thus reversing the report of the Committee on Elections. A bill authorizing the establishment of branch post-offices in cities, was reported from the Post-Office Committee and passed. The Senate's amendments to the bill to promote the efficiency of the Dead-Letter Office were concurred in. The Committee on the District of Columbia made a report on the case of Marshal LAMON, against any interference with his jail regulations, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. The report was not acted upon. A bill for the support of the West Point Academy was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, the Chairman, obtained leave for the Committee to sit during the sessions of the House, on account of the great press of business. The Fortification bil was considered, and passed as originally reported from Committee. It appropriates $5,760,000. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of War for a copy of the contract for the purchase of horses for Col. WILLIAMS' cavalry regiment, now in Kentucky. Another inquiry was started, relative to some other fraudulent contracts, and the House adjourned until Monday.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, notice was given of a bill to amend the Usury laws. Among the bills introduced was one for the amendment of the Revised Statutes relative to unauthorized banking, and one to amend the act appointing Commissioners to lay out certain streets. The latter is intended to stay the progress of extravagance in projected improvements in Brooklyn. The resolution in favor of the State's assuming its portion of the war tax was called up and passed; also the resolution asking the New-York Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote to abolish the franking privilege. The bill authorizing the Supervisors of Kings County to raise $20,000 for the relief of the families of volunteers was passed.

In the Assembly, a concurrent resolution was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, in favor of Congress levying a direct tax, to be apportioned among the several States according to the provisions of the National Constitution—the net proceeds of which, derived from the loyal States shall be sufficient to defray the interest of the entire indebtedness of the National Government, and set apart pledged to the payment of such interest; and making various other suggestions for meeting the great expenses of the nation. The resolutions also pledge the cooperation of New-York with the other States in willing submission to the burdens the war may render necessary. The resolutions were made the special order for next Wednesday. Notice was given of a bill to hold witnesses harmless for testimony criminating themselves, given before Legislative Committees. A resolution was introduced and laid over, inquiring whether it is not the duty of the New-York Common Council to expel members who acknowledge themselves guilty of bribery. The Senate resolution, in favor of an exchange of prisoners, was taken up, but laid over after a speech from Speaker RAYMOND, who took ground against any act on the part of the Government recognizing the rebels as belligerents.

GENERAL NEWS.

An interesting case, respecting the office of the Commissioners of Emigration, and their relations to the people of the State, now decided by the General Term of the Supreme Court, will be found in the Law column. The opinion in the case also contains some interesting remarks concerning the remedy by writ of *mandamus*.

The Stock market, after opening at weaker prices, soon recovered, under financial advices from Washington, and closed higher by ¼@½ per cent. than on Thursday. American Gold fell to 101¾@102, and Exchange to 112@112½.

The demand for Flour was moderate, yesterday, at unchanged rates. Grain continued quiet; Corn was lower. Provisions were in fair request at steady prices. Groceries attracted more attention. Ingot Copper, Hay, Spices and Whalebone were salable and buoyant. Fish, Fruit, Hemp, Iron, Oils, Tin, Cotton and Naval Stores were inactive. The freight engagements were limited, though shippers had any existing advantage.

THE DOOM OF SWINDLING CONTRACTORS.—Congress has a bill before it punishing with death frauds in army contracts. We take its rejection for granted. It must be obvious even in the bustle of that hurried legislation which promises anything but salutary fruits, that an overcharged penalty is equivalent to immunity from punishment. No Congressman believes in the possibility of finding a jury to convict a man of the crime, the disproportioned punishment of which is death. Where the offence is even of the most aggravated character—where, for example, the cool assassin lays in wait for his victim, and slays him pitilessly—it is difficult to find a dozen men who will agree in consigning the unquestionable homicide to the gallows. Frauds in military contracts have existed simply because there has been no public opinion rigorous enough to condemn and punish the guilty, even with social ostracism. To demand of that enfeebled public sentiment so sudden and stern a reprobation as a sentence of death, is asking more than will be conceded; so much more, indeed, that it will assure to the culprit entire impunity. Truths so evident, Congress will no doubt see. Let it mark the offence with some ineffaceable disgrace; but do not acquit it of all retribution by an overwrought severity.

The Argument for Energetic Action by the Army.

One of the great arguments in favor of the most energetic prosecution of the war, and one we have cause to believe which acts upon those in command of the army, is the enormous cost with which it is waged. In other countries the army is a profession that either brings its own reward, or is entered both by officer and private as a means of providing occupation and support. The rank and file look for nothing beyond. The pay of the French soldier is fifty-six cents per month, but as his profession secures him a comfortable maintenance, and a certain degree of consideration and respect, he is content. He might not be able to better his condition if he could. His relation to the Government is a much closer one than prevails in this country. In most European countries, Governments maintain the right to a certain portion of the time of their subjects for military purposes. With us, Government asserts no such prerogative, and must pay for whatever services it receives at their worth to the party rendering them. And this is necessarily a high rate, as any soldier in the army can, with $100, become the owner of 160 acres of fertile land, from the cultivation of which he can, with ordinary thrift, soon raise himself to a comfortable independence. To make up our armies we must offer wages so high as to tempt the workingman to forego this privilege, or wages which, in the course of a year, should he then get his discharge, will give him a sum sufficient to start him in the world, and make him the owner of a farm. In times past the army has cost this country, on an average, $1,000 annually, per man, rank and file. We are not now getting along at a lower rate. If we have 660,000 men in the field, we are spending at the rate of $660,000,000 annually, for the army alone. We must add $150,000,000 more for the navy, coast defences, and the civil list. It is clear that we cannot long wage war at such cost. The French Budget for 1860 was 345,000,000 *francs*, or $65,000,000 for a force on a war footing of 750,000 men, and in addition a reserve on a peace footing of 415,000 men. But such an expenditure has brought the Emperor to his wits' end for money. We are spending at ten times this rate. We are a richer people, but from the great diffusion of our people over a wide territory, we may not be so well able to pay a larger sum per head to the support of Government. Our armies have rushed into the field. With all that has been borrowed, the floating debt of Government to-day probably equals $100,000,000, and is still running on at a rapid rate. We can pay for the present. But it is evident that we cannot indefinitely prolong the war. We shall, if continued long, sink under the exhaustion. But this need not, and we trust will not, be. We are assured of a movement in every direction, and we are confident that complete success will follow whenever and wherever it is made.

Another argument for the vigorous prosecution of the war is its enormous cost in the way of interest on the debt we are contracting. We pay seven per cent. on our loans; the British Government, three. If we are spending at the rate of $700,000,000 annually, that country could, without any greater present burden, expend $1,400,000,000. We do not refer to this subject by way of discouragement or censure, but as an argument for the most energetic action. We cannot afford to lose a day. By husbanding our time we husband our resources. We are hardly conscious that if any one of the columns which are to form a part of the grand combined movement, is a fortnight behind time, $30,000,000 are added to the cost of the war. This shows the vast importance of complete harmony in all the plans, and also proves the vast responsibility resting upon those who direct affairs.

A Naval Disgrace—The Sumter at Cadiz.

It will be well to have it clearly understood that, however it may strike the naval authorities, every loyal man will feel the sting of personal disgrace who reads the piece of intelligence we publish this morning touching the rebel privateer *Sumter*. A dispatch from our Minister at London to Mr. BARNEY, Collector of this port, communicates the fact that the *Sumter* had put in at Cadiz, Spain, after having burnt three American vessels. The act, the locality and the circumstances, combine to render this the crowning humiliation the imbecility of our navy in allowing this corsair to scour the seas, has put upon the country.

The *Sumter* is almost the only war vessel the rebels now have afloat, and yet consider that in nine months the resources of our vast navy have been unequal to its capture. It began its career by escaping from the Mississippi out to sea, under the very eye of our blockading fleet. The sole satisfaction we have had to this day is the assurance of Secretary WELLES that it was a "strange fatality." For months it was allowed to prey upon our rich commerce in the Spanish Main, but by another "strange fatality" never could be overtaken by its pursuers. Finally last December it was supposed to be caged in the land-locked harbor of Port Royal, Martinique the United States gunboat *Iroquois* watching without, at the distance of a marine league, to nab the pirate. It escaped. The Captain published an elaborate exculpation of his conduct—it is the fashion of the times—proving that he had acted with the vigilance of a DECATUR, and the pluck of a PAUL JONES.

Again, strange to say, as though the fates were thrusting the opportunity on him, the *Sumter* was immediately after entrapped by the same *Iroquois*, under precisely similar circumstances, in the port of St. Pierre, Martinique; but by a repetition of the same "strange fatality," he allowed it again to escape. The name of the *Iroquois* captain is PALMER. We see he has been "ordered home" in consequence. Admiral BYNG was ordered to the other world for a slighter offence. The climax to this series of "strange fatalities" is the exploit we report this morning, and which transfers the corsair's operations to the more ambitious scene of the European shores of the Atlantic, where she signalizes herself by burning three of our Mediterranean merchantmen and entering the Spanish port of Cadiz with flying colors.

Mr. ADAMS, through whom this dispatch comes, in advance of its publication in the journals, does not communicate what steps, if any, have been taken in the matter. We hardly know whether or not we have a diplomatic representative in Spain at present. Mr. SCHURZ is absent, and if we have a *Chargé d'Affaires*, we know not that he has any sense of duty in the case. The *Sumter*, after burning the three peaceable merchant vessels, entered Cadiz a *pirate ship*; for whatever may be the belligerent rights of Confederate privateers, in view of the Spanish proclamation of neutrality, to the privileges of asylum, they were forfeited by the piratical act of incendiarism. The pirate *Nashville*, after a precisely similar act—namely, the burning of the *Harvey Birch*—found hospitable harborage in Southampton, where she still lies, our rights in the matter having been, in the meanwhile, swallowed up by the *Trent* case. It remains to be seen whether Spain also shall be permitted, with impunity, to make a proclamation of neutrality the cover for an encouragement of rebel piracy. But whatever results may be brought about by diplomatic means, the country will not cease to feel a lasting sting of indignation, that this pirate ship should have been permitted to prolong its career, and thus blazon forth our naval imbecility by transferring its operations to the shores of Europe.

The National Currency.

The House Committee of Ways and Means are understood to be diligently engaged in perfecting their tax and loan bills. The vote of the House, on Wednesday, 133 to 5, is their authority to proceed with the most liberal schedules of import, excise, and other taxes, necessary to insure about $150,000,000 in gross of annual revenue; and the measure, when perfected, will no doubt be such as to settle the question of the undoubted security of the public engagements, principal and interest. In all discussions of the side issue of Currency, we have not heard this point questioned. If the taxes be imposed, the People will promptly and cordially respond to them. And this fact is not denied by the opponents of a National Currency as part of the means for the conduct of the Treasury through the War, as well as for the uniform convenience of the country under the present suspension of Specie payments by the Banks.

We assume, then, that whatever paper or stocks may be authorized by Congress, backed by such taxes, will be *good*, in the very widest and truest sense of the term. The United States notes and the United States stocks will be based on a sound and amply protected, not to say unfailing credit, in war as well as in peace. It is a libel upon the Government, therefore, to say that because, having provided these ample guarantees, it may determine to exercise its highest act of sovereignty over the commerce and currency of the country, by establishing a uniform National circulation, and give it currency through the business of the Treasury, to the amount, if wanted by the people, but not to exceed, the annual taxes levied by Congress, the purpose is to flood the land with an irredeemable and depreciated paper currency. The peculiar opposition with which we have at present to do, growing out of the preference which such a policy would give to United States notes over the local paper currency of the Banks, is really founded in no such apprehension. It springs in a large measure from the more selfish argument that the Banks should, of right, transact the business, and profit by the wants and necessities of the Treasury *on their own terms*. It has little or no sanction outside of the Bank circles. In this City, it has no countenance from three-fourths of the Bank officers themselves. It is the unsupported emanation of some half dozen gentlemen, who, constituting themselves a mere Bank lobby at Washington, have determined to drive the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Representatives of the People, from their own machinery, including the Sub-Treasury, for the conduct of the National finances.

The more the subject has been canvassed through this City for the past few days, the more palpable it has become that the opposition referred to is regarded as extremely partial, and in a large degree selfish. Hitherto we have expressed no purpose to urge a liberal issue of United States Notes as the best means of establishing a sound and self-reliant financial policy for the War. The first requisite of taxation has been insisted upon by all parties. This being promptly and almost unanimously responded to by the House of Representatives, and their Committee of Ways and Means having prepared a Treasury Note Bill, the time for plain speaking on the real popular sentiment of this community need no longer be postponed. There is no reasonable question as to the direction in which this sentiment and preference point. Our private bankers, with three-fourths of our corporate bankers, our merchants and tradespeople, are for availing of the occasion to give the Treasury and the country a National Currency of their own, convertible during the War into the Three Year Bonds or Twenty Year Stocks of the Government. And since the suspension of payments in gold by the Banks, they recognize no good in doing away with the Sub-Treasury, but would rather add to the New-York Office the aid of a central Board of Currency and Exchequer, of which the Sub-Treasurer would necessarily be *ex officio* the head.

The attempts of the six or eight bank gentlemen referred to, to create an out-door, as well as in-door, prejudice against this currency, have been various, but thus far unavailing. The pamphlet and newspaper discussions which they have influenced have been equally ineffectual. After they had, as a bank lobby at Washington, prepared a programme for the government of the Secretary and the Committee on Ways and Means, it was claimed in Wall-street on Thursday that *their* policy was a settled fact. That Mr. CHASE had agreed to it, and the Ways and Means Committee would sanction it. The statement was wholly unauthorized, certainly so in regard to the Ways and Means Committee. In proof of which we will here quote the Washington letter of one of the afternoon papers, the *Evening Post*, which has opposed a National currency of United States Treasury Notes. It is there said that:

> "The Ways and Means Committee met again this morning to consider the propositions submitted by Mr. CHASE and the Bank Committees. Mr. STEVENS, the Chairman of the Ways and Means, was sent for by Mr. CHASE, last night at 10 o'clock, to consider the arrangement between Mr. CHASE and the Bank men. Mr. STEVENS *refused to accept the arrangement, but agreed to refer the matter to his Committee this morning, which he did.* A majority of the Committee were unwilling to accept the arrangement as a final conclusion of the matter, but they were willing to postpone the Hundred Million Treasury Note bill for the present. The Committee have the General Banking law project ready for action, but it will not be reported to the House immediately. The Tax bills are nearly ready, and will be brought before the House next week.
>
> *The feeling in the House is decidedly against the arrangement published in the newspapers this morning as agreed upon between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Bank Committee. Prominent members of Congress have this morning visited the Committee to protest against any agreement beforehand, by which the action of Congress upon the subject will be forestalled.*"

It was also claimed on Thursday by the *Journal of Commerce*, which occupies toward the Government something of the same position of questionable loyalty, in the New-York Press, to Mr. VALLANDIGHAM in Congress, that conservatism in finance had triumphed through the programme of the Bank lobby. It was to put an end to the financial suspense. In other words, that it would lift the Public Securities of the United States in credit and of course in market value, the ordinary or received measure of the popular confidence. The immediate result was unfortunate. The funded twenty-year Stocks, which had risen above the price at which $50,000,000 was negotiated through the Banks, fell from 2 to 3 per cent. on the Stock Exchange, and the three-year Treasury Bonds, which were selling at par and accumulated interest on Wednesday, have since been comparatively neglected. The latter, because the Bank lobby had instructed Mr. CHASE to pay out $20,000,000 in these bonds, to take their chance in the open market, in place of extending the issue of his demand United States notes, or calling upon the banks for the immediate payment of $10,000,000 yet due on their last contract with the Treasury. The former partially recovered yesterday, because an authoritative statement had been given by telegraph from an influential member of the Ways and Means Committee, that no such arrangement as the Bank lobby proposed has been assented to by his Committee.

As it is quite evident that the lobby scheme referred to is not conclusive at Washington, some of the very parties who proposed it, and who pledged the countenance of the Banks to the $50,000,000 United States Notes already in circulation, are now said to be refusing these notes in ordinary transactions at their own counters. This small spite excites no public harm to the credit of a circulation which has already been so far absorbed in common use among the people that the banks are not able to command a sufficient amount to pay off the $10,000,000 due the Treasury, but the act is not the less brazen when considered in connection with the influence upon the legislation of Congress, which these gentlemen claim for their profound financial sagacity. Another measure of retaliation upon the Government, has also been intimated, to wit, the early resumption of payments in gold by such of the banks as feel themselves able and willing to anticipate the close of the war, by forcing a standard which shall at once depreciate the public stocks, and discredit any National circulation for the conduct of the war which Congress shall attempt. We have not verified this rumor by tracing it to any responsible source. It may be regarded simply as a threat, the impotence of which for any great mischief to the public credit is best illustrated by the very small current difference in the market between gold and United States notes and State bank-notes.

THE SALE OF DISUSED PARKS.—The State Senate has before it a bill providing for the sale of Manhattan-square. It does not give the property to the adjoining landholders, and, on the other hand, it does not dis-park the ground without indemnity to those whose lots were originally assessed to create it. It simply proposes to convert so much idle and profitless land, which the gigantic proportions of the neighboring Central Park have rendered useless as a public resort, into a source of municipal revenue, by selling it and funding the proceeds to pay the City indebtedness. A measure so strikingly wise, and in all respects equitable, will, we trust, become law. And if it be followed by a similar sale of Hamilton-square, and of the dock and market property possessed by the Corporation, the public, so far from raising a voice of complaint, will hail the present Legislature as public benefactors. It is time this estate of twenty millions should cease to enrich the corrupt jobbers who infest the corridors of the City Hall, and should contribute to ease the public burdens.

American Photographic Albums

The public craving for Photographic Albums has converted half the book-binderies of the country into manufactories of those convenient novelties. Messrs. J. E. TILTON & Co., of Boston, have engaged largely in the business, employing newly-contrived machinery, and giving especial attention to the durability of their work. The sample submitted to our examination, while by no means exhibiting the elegance of those imported from France, and possibly falling below the standard Messrs. TILTON produce at a higher price, was nevertheless made with unusual regard to strength and endurance, and for that reason would commend itself to those who prefer such qualities to external showiness. Of *cartes de visite* to fill the pages of such volumes, Messrs. TILTON issue a very large variety, embracing the notabilities of both worlds.

Academy of Music.

Misfortune does not pursue Mr. GRAU with its ordinary severity. It did not rain last night, nor did it snow, nor did the banditti who watch at the passes of the street, take the opportunity of thrusting well dressed persons into the mud for the sake of a cent. The evening was not absolutely summery, but like the hole in *Mercutio's* side, it served. Perhaps three thousand persons availed themselves of its comparative pleasantness, and poured into the Academy with the determination of being pleased. Hence that bright and agreeable establishment was crowded in all the best parts, and well filled, even in the worst. The opera was VERDI'S *Ballo in Maschera*, a work which we have had other opportunities of discussing, and which seems to have stepped pleasantly into the place of the *Trovatore*. The *caste* was in all respects the same as last season. Miss KELLOGG was in admirable voice, and thoroughly satisfied the audience. Miss HINKLEY, in the lively music of her part, was, as usual, admirable. The lady has improved in voice and method, especially the latter. Signor MANCUSI has not yet recovered from his cold, and did not, in consequence, do justice to himself. This was noticeable in the aria of the first act, and more unpleasantly in the third. Signor BRIGNOLI sang well. Here all praise ends, for neither the orchestra nor chorus contributed to the pleasures of the evening, albeit the former was under the direction of the ablest conductor in the country—Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ.

Thus ends the shortest and most profitable season on record. The next musical excitement will be the arrival of Mr. GOTTSCHALK.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

Important Measures Introduced in the Legislature.

Financial Suggestions of the Assembly Committee of Ways and Means.

Resolutions in Favor of a Direct National Tax.

The Subject of the Exchange of Prisoners Debated in the Assembly.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 17, 1862.

A number of important resolutions were offered, discussed, and some of them passed, this morning in the House. Mr. HULBURD introduced resolutions declaring in favor of a direct National tax sufficient to meet the interest of the public debt, of devoting the proceeds of one part to a sinking fund for the canceling of the debt, and the proceeds of the $20,000,000 direct tax to meeting the current expenses of the Government, and of providing for a proper apportionment of the tax and the authoritative increase of these apportionments as the necessities of the case shall demand, by the Secretary of the Treasury. The House, deeming these resolutions of the most vital importance, made their consideration the special order for Wednesday next, and provided for the printing of one thousand extra copies for the use of the members and for immediate distribution through all the fiscal centres of the States, with a view to intelligent action on their own part, and to the reception of such suggestions, from respectable sources, as should make them as complete and exhaustive as possible before their final passage. This action will commend itself as eminently wise and prudent, to the whole commercial community, and will show that, while the Legislature is wide awake to the necessity of *some* action, it is determined to make that action so careful and deliberate as to *command* respect for itself.

Mr. STETSON'S resolutions of instruction to the Senators and Representatives of the State in Congress, with reference to securing an appropriation for coast defences near New-York City, with defensive works along the lakes and the northern boundary of the State, were taken up and passed.

Mr. MCMULLEN called up the resolutions received from the Senate and passed in that body, urging upon the Administration the desirability of inaugurating some general system of exchange of prisoners, if compatible with the public interests.

The resolutions elicited some able and interesting discussion. The Speaker, calling Judge PAINOLS to the Chair, took the floor, advocating the necessity of very careful and considerate action in a matter of so much delicacy, involving as it does grave and abstruse matters of international law. He spoke of the natural interest and impatience of the mass of the people in this matter arising from its direct appeal to their personal and individual sympathies, and their too hasty consideration of the important and most perplexing questions involved. A *general* system of exchange, inaugurated directly by the Government, *might* involve the accordance of belligerent rights to the rebels. The acknowledgment of an existent belligerent state of things, and the accordance of belligerent rights, are two distinct things, though too often confounded in the public mind. To admit belligerent rights, as the adoption of a general system of exchange might involve, might bring up for solution some such questions as the following: Exchange takes place in the case of prisoners of war only; and if we treat rebels taken in arms as prisoners of war, it may be claimed, if we take JEFF. DAVIS, or any other *leader* of the rebellion, that, being in the *status* of a prisoner of war, we have no right to apply the laws for the punishment of treason to his case; and who is prepared for that? Again belligerent rights involve the right to confiscate and destroy private property in advancing the interest of the nation exercising them. The rebels now exercise this power, claiming it as their right, and if, by implication even, we allow them belligerent rights, may we not cut ourselves off from an opportunity of compelling them, at some early day, as he hoped, to make compensation for what they now destroy? So in the case of privateers—the question is not whether privateers are pirates—for privateering is an acknowledged belligerent right—but whether JEFF. DAVIS' assumption of belligerent rights confers them upon him, and legalizes his commissions to privateers. If we acknowledge one belligerent right, that of exchange of prisoners, do we not by implication acknowledge all the rest, and so settle this question unfavorably to ourselves? He did not wish to be understood in these remarks as opposing the passage of the resolutions, properly guarded in their language, but that the House might act intelligently upon the question with a knowledge of how much it involved. Referring to the case of Great Britain in the Revolution, he showed that she submitted to no exchange, by Government officially, during the whole war, but only by the unauthorized acts of her Generals.

Mr. OGDEN, of Yates, was opposed to hasty action and even doubted the wisdom of acting on the subject at all, as he had faith that the Administration would do *everything* that it wisely could in the matter. Mr. STETSON and Mr. BARTLETT, in short speeches of ability, both opposed too hasty action, and the resolutions were tabled for further consideration.

Mr. STETSON offered resolutions inquiring whether any power was conferred by the Charter upon the Common Council of the City of New-York to expel a member who, upon his own confession, had corrupted, or attempted to corrupt any State or municipal officer, and if not, calling for such a change as would make it obligatory upon them to do so, within fifteen days, or have the matter put into the hands of a Court for execution, in order, as the resolution concludes, "that the Common Council may be composed of as good and true men *as may be*."

As I write these last sentences, the cannon are announcing, with almost deafening roar, the departure of the gallant Seventy-ninth Regiment for the war. That they may speedily see *active* service, is their own wish, as well as that of all who witness their departure.

I came near neglecting to call attention to the passage of resolutions in the House, calling upon Congress to provide more effectual means for preventing peculations, and give publicity to the names of all those who have, in any way, defrauded the Government. The resolutions echo the very *spirit* of the people, and will recommend themselves to their special attention.

H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 17.

NOTICES.

Mr. TRUMAN—For amending the Usury laws.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. MUNROE—For amending the Revised Statutes relative to unauthorized banking.

Mr. MUNROE'S bill amends the twentieth chapter, first part of the R. S., so that the section shall read as follows:

10. No person shall give, pay, or receive in payment, or in any way circulate any bank bill or any promissory note, bill, check, draft, or other evidence of debt issued by any banker, bank, or banking association whatever, which shall be made payable otherwise than in lawful money of the United States, except, however, that it shall be lawful to make issue and order certificate of deposit or draft payable in bank bills or funds current at par, at the place where such draft or order shall be made payable.

SEC. 2. No action shall be maintained for any violation of the said section above mentioned, or any ally incurred under the same which may have occurred between the 28th day of December, 1861, and the time this act shall take effect.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Mr. Connolly—For amending the act appointing Commissioners for laying out certain streets.

Mr. Cook—For making appropriations for the Canal Debt for 1862. It is the same as last year, excepting that it provides the additional sum of thirty thousand dollars, to be paid out of the "Repair Trust Fund," to reimburse the several contractors of Canal repairs, whose contracts shall have been completed during the present or next fiscal year, the sums deposited by them as security for the performance of their contract, together with such interest as may have been paid into the Treasury thereon, which sums are to be paid upon the certificate of a Canal Commissioner.

Mr. Bell called up the resolution in favor of the State assuming the collection of the quota of the National tax. Adopted.

The resolution asking the New-York Senators to vote to abolish the franking privilege was adopted.

The Senate passed the bill authorizing the Supervisors of Kings County to raise $25,000 for the relief of families of volunteers.

Mr. Folger's bill, in relation to County Treasurers, forbids any County Treasurer in this State to loan, invest, or otherwise use, moneys which may come into his hands as such Treasurer by virtue of his office, except to make such investment in trust, as he may make by law or in obedience to the order or judgment of any court having jurisdiction thereof. And whoever shall offend against the provisions of this act, shall forfeit triple the amount of the interest realized by him for his own use—the amount to be recovered by the District Attorney. The amount recovered by the District Attorney in such suit (except the costs, which shall belong to him) to be paid into the County Treasury for the benefit of the county poor.

No bond, mortgage, or other security for the payment of money, or for the performance of any condition, now or hereafter held by any County Treasurer, shall be hypothecated or assigned, or in any other manner used by him, for the purpose of making to himself any income, profit, benefit or advantage. A violation of this act is made a misdemeanor; and any person violating may be indicted and tried therefor, and he shall, in addition, forfeit the office of County Treasurer held by him. The said vacancy is to be filled according to the existing law.

Joint resolutions in favor of abolishing the franking privilege were adopted.

The resolution fixing the 23d inst. for the election of a Superintendent of Public Instruction of the Regent University, was adopted.

The committee on the part of the Senate, for apportioning the Congressional Districts, is Messrs. Connolly, Ramsay, Ganson, Bell and Turner.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Friday, Jan. 17.

Mr. Hulburd, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported concurrent resolutions in favor of Congress levying a direct tax, to be apportioned among the several States according to the provisions of the Federal Constitution; the net proceeds of which, derived from loyal States, shall be sufficient to defray the interest of the entire indebtedness of the National Government, and set apart, pledged to the payment of such interest; that the $10,000,000 estimated to be derived from the Income tax be set apart, pledged to the Sinking Fund, for the reimbursement of the principal public debt; that the amount derived from the direct tax of $20,000,000, provided by Congress, together with duties on imports, be employed to defray the current expenses of the Government; that the direct tax, to be apportioned among the several States, as proposed for the purpose of paying the interest on the National debt, be made a permanent tax, to insure prompt payment of such interest, and that it should be increased from year to year, by a new apportionment to be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever the increase of the National debt is duly authorized by law to make such reapportionment necessary; that the people of the State of New-York will pay by direct taxation a just proportion of the amount required to satisfy the interest of the entire debt contracted by the Federal Government, and to be apportioned among the loyal States, according to the Constitution.

Resolved, That the State of New-York cheerfully coöperates with her sister loyal States and the Federal Government in willing submission to all burdens necessary to be incurred and borne by adopting the financial policy here indicated, believing it will command the confidence of all persons having money to lend, and that with such a system of finance the Government will be able to obtain all fiscal means needed for a vigorous prosecution of the war; and under its operation, it is the judgment of this Legislature, that the Federal Government could never be subjected, under any exigency, to any probable rate of interest, or depreciation in value of stocks, so damaging to the credit, so disastrous to the people as obtaining funds by unrestricted emission of hundreds of millions of dollars of Government paper, vainly bolstered up by making it legal tender between debtor and creditor, without proper and adequate provision for the redemption of the same.

After an interesting debate on printing the resolution, during which the merits of the system of finance were advocated and discussed, the report was made the special order for Wednesday noon.

The annual report of the Commissary-General was presented.

Mr. Pierce gave notice of a bill to hold witnesses harmless for testimony criminating themselves, given before committees of the Legislature.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Kenney, to regulate the sale of hay and straw in New-York and Brooklyn.

Mr. Pringle, to create the office of Commissioner of Lunatics, and in relation to a wrongful subversion of the public money.

Mr. Pringle's bill in relation to the wrongful conversion of public money, provides:

Sec. 1. Any person who shall wrongfully and corruptly convert to his own use any public money or property; and any Sheriff, Constable, Collector, Treasurer, Magistrate, County Clerk, or Clerk of any Court, or any public officer not hereinbefore mentioned, or any deputy, assistant, servant, or agent of any such officer, who shall wrongfully and corruptly convert to his own use any money or property received or held by any such officer in his official character, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor if the amount converted does not exceed $25, and of a felony if it does exceed $25, and may, upon conviction, be punished to the same extent as if guilty of stealing a like amount.

The provisions not to apply to any offenses committed prior to the passage of this act.

THE PUBLIC DEFENCES.

Mr. Stetson introduced the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Militia and Public Defence be requested to report to this House as soon as may be, proper bills for the immediate enrollment, discipline and arming of the militia of the State, and also what sums of money are required for that purpose, and for the proper defences to the approaches to the City of New-York from the sea, and for defences along the western and northern frontier of the State and upon the Lakes.

Adopted.

AFTER ALDERMAN BRADY.

Mr. Stetson offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Cities be directed to inquire whether the charter of the City of New York contains any provision making it the duty of the Common Council to expel a member and vacate his office, who, upon his own confession, or other satisfactory proof, shall appear to be guilty of having corrupted, or of having attempted to corrupt, by means of any pecuniary or other valuable consideration or inducement, any other member of the Common Council, or any member of any legislative body in this State, or any other public officer, State or municipal, in the discharge of his official duties; and in default of such provisions, that then the said Committee report to this House an amendment to the City Charter, making it the imperative duty of the Common Council to expel any member in every such case, and in default of such expulsion after a reasonable time for action thereon, that then the Justices of the Supreme Court of the First District, shall have jurisdiction as a Court, and it shall be their duty, on the petition of twelve or more citizens, to award a Commission (in the nature of a Commission *de lunatico inquirendo*) to ascertain the alleged delinquency of the Common Council in such case, and on confirmation of a report of delinquency, it shall be the duty of the said Court to purge the Common Council of delinquent members thereof by vacating their offices, and to order new elections to fill their places—to the end that the Common Council of the said City may be composed, so far as may be, of true and honest men.

Laid over for debate.

THE DISCLOSURES OF CORRUPTION BY CONGRESS.

Mr. Ogden offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, This House has heard with surprise, pain and regret the disclosures recently made in Congress, of gross frauds, peculation and corruption, in connection with supplies for our armies, and

Whereas, These nefarious transactions largely increase the burdens of the people, and at the same time bring scandal upon the Government, and are sapping the foundations of the Republic; and

Whereas, Public confidence in the integrity of public officers, and honesty and frugality in the expenditures of public money, is at this time above all other essential to the public good, the National credit, and the successful prosecution of the present war on the part of the General Government; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Assembly respectfully ask Congress to enact further and suitable laws to prevent peculation and fraud in providing supplies for our armies, and to make public the names of those who are engaged therein, and provide penalties for the punishment of all persons who, in connection with, or under the guise of, army contracts or otherwise, plunder the public treasury, and also provide safeguards, so that soldiers in the field and camp shall be protected from the extortions of army sutlers.

Adopted.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

Mr. McMullen called up the concurrent resolution passed by the Senate, soliciting the President to arrange for an exchange of prisoners with the States in rebellion, under the name of the Confederate States.

Mr. Payne moved to strike out the words "under the name of the Confederate States," the resolution being complete without it.

Mr. Stetson could see no objection to the words, which were merely meant to designate them by that title. The amendment was lost.

Mr. Speaker Raymond (Mr. Pringle in the Chair) did not know if any remarks were necessary to express the general approbation which the spirit of the resolution must receive. It appeals to the public sympathy felt for our fellow-citizens who are now in captivity in the rebel States, and must be indorsed by all the members on the floor. Yet there were some considerations that he deemed worthy of attention at the present time. The resolutions were carefully guarded, as they recommend the exchange of prisoners providing it can be done consistently with the plans and views of the Administration. The President would doubtless be controlled by the consideration whether the exchange could be made consistently with the *status* of the rebellious States; yet he felt that the Legislature should also signify its sense of the importance of treating the movers in this rebellion only as rebels. It had been charged, and probably generally believed, that the Government had been deaf to the voice of humanity, inasmuch as it had taken no steps for the exchange of prisoners, but it was not generally considered that the subject was one surrounded by great embarrassments. He desired to submit one or two points connected with the difficulties in the way of the organization of a general system of exchange. It is eminently proper and desirable that prisoners should be exchanged, and yet there are important reasons why our Government should not make any advances on its own part towards the rebel States in that direction. A general exchange of prisoners assumes that the party with whom we are at war have belligerent rights—that they are a belligerent Power. If we proceed to act in this matter on the basis that this is a war in which we are engaged, and that the parties are entitled to the rights of a nation at war, we must be prepared to follow out that concession to its ultimate result. If we concede belligerent rights to these persons we have no right to treat them as anything but belligerents. If we treat the rebels we capture as prisoners of war, then we have no right to treat them as traitors and rebels. He believed that the people would not desire, if we should capture Jefferson Davis, or any of the leaders of this most foul rebellion, that the Government should be deprived of the right to treat them as rebels. He had no doubt the President would take these facts under consideration, but he should know that the Legislature takes them under consideration too. One right of a belligerent Power, is the right of destruction of property to enable them to successfully carry on the war. The rebels are destroying property in many of the States, and if we recognize them as belligerents we shall have no right hereafter to hold them to account for these acts. So in regard to privateers. It has been said that privateers are not pirates; nor are they. We recognize privateering as an efficient arm of warfare. But behind this lies the question whether the rebels have the right to commission privateers, as a nation would have, so as to relieve them from our laws which regard them as pirates, and to place them under the protection of the laws of war. We do not hold that the vessels now sweeping the seas, and preying upon our commerce, are anything but pirates. Mr. Raymond then reviewed the history of the war of the Revolution, correcting the erroneous impression that there had ever been an exchange of prisoners between England and the Colonies. The exchanges that had been made had been in every case arranged by the Generals in command, and not by the Government. He cited the instances in which Commissioners had been raised to arrange a general exchange, on three or four occasions, but when they met it was found that while the American Commissioners held their power from Congress, the British Commissioners held theirs from the General commanding the army. Objections were made by the American Commissioners, but the British refused even to apply to their Government for authority, as it would carry with it the recognition of the right of the Colonies to be in a state of war. All the attempts to arrange a legalized and national system of exchange thus failed, because the British Government refused to do any act that could be construed into the recognition of the belligerent rights of the rebellious colonies. Our Government holds the same relations toward the rebels, and the reason why no exchange can be made through the direct action and authority of the Government, is because we might in future be prevented from dealing with the men who have so wickedly plunged this country into war as they deserve. He was sure there was no member here who did not sympathize with the Government in its difficulty, and desire to aid it by his voice and his vote. He offered the following amendments: "Provided, and only provided that it can be done without in any wise compromising the just and legal relations of the Government of the United States, to the individual citizens who are in rebellion against its authority, or releasing them directly, or by implication, from their allegiance to the Government, or from the penalties they may have incurred by acts of treason as defined in the Constitution."

Also, a resolution to supply food and clothing to the prisoners.

After further debate the resolution was laid over.

The Assembly adjourned until Monday.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

Suspension of Navigation at St. Louis on Account of the Ice, &c.

St. Louis, Mo., Friday, Jan. 17.

Navigation is entirely suspended here in consequence of the gorging of the ice, twenty miles below the city, extending to a point some distance from town. Troops are now being sent to Cairo by railroad, but their advance is materially retarded by the inadequate means for crossing the river here, the ferry-boats not being able to run, and the ice not sufficiently strong to bear heavy weights. The weather is moderating again, and the prospects for a speedy opening of the river are fair.

Gen. Price, the member elect from the Fifth Congressional District, left for Washington to-day.

No person will be hereafter allowed to leave the City until his baggage is inspected by the officer appointed for that purpose, and the trunks sealed.

Some of the papers are ventilating the antecedent of the newly-appointed Senator from Missouri.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION FROM CAPE GIRARDEAU.

Cairo, Friday, Jan. 17.

Advices from Cape Girardeau state that the expedition which left here for Dallas and Bloomfield, returned this A. M., bringing 23 prisoners—among them Capt. Day, of Jeff. Thompson's army.

Reports from Paducah say heavy cannonading was heard up the Tennessee River this morning.

Gen. Grant sent instructions to all hospitals here, to-day, to be in readiness at short notice.

Nothing of importance has been received from the expedition to-day.

A BRIGADE FOR THE WEST.

Rolla, Mo., Friday, Jan. 17.

The brigade which has left here for the West within the past three days, is composed of the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Illinois, Twenty-fifth and Forty-fourth Missouri Regiments, and Backhoff's and Hoffmann's Batteries, under command of Gen. Otterhans.

Another brigade, under Gen. Sigel, will probably leave in a day or two, and Gen. Sigel will doubtless assume command of the entire division at the proper time.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The strike at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, which occurred on Thursday last, has not yet had any effect upon the employes at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. At the former yard, three sailmakers, 90 carpenters, 62 riggers, 88 caulkers, 43 painters, and 482 laborers, and others, have been discharged this week, making a total of 786. About 1,500 have struck, leaving only some 400 men at work, out of about 2,700 men who were on the rolls ten days ago. If the Brooklyn men give heed to the counsels of the Philadelphia men, it is to be feared that the Naval Department of the service will suffer very considerably. Although the purchase of vessels by the naval authorities has ceased, there is yet an immense amount of work to be got through, which ought to be completed within the next six or eight weeks, but which cannot be done if any disturbance occurs among the employes.

At the Brooklyn Navy-yard, yesterday, the schooner *T. A. Ward* was put into commission. This vessel is the flag-ship of the Second Division of Com. Porter's Mortar Flotilla, Lieutenant Commanding, W. W. Queen. The *Racer*, *S. P. Williams*, and *J. Griffiths*, also belonging to this flotilla, will be commissioned to-day, and will sail very shortly.

The new gunboat *Kanawha* having received her armament and stores, and being otherwise ready, will be put into commission to-day. The following is the official list of her officers:

Lieutenant Commanding, J. C. Febeger; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, W. W. Allen; Acting Masters, T. C. Dunn and L. H. Partridge; Assistant Surgeon, J. H. Pinkham; Acting Assistant Paymaster, L. L. Pennyman; Second Assistant Engineers, E. Farmer, F. B. Barlow, H. Parker, jr., and W. S. Cherry; Acting Master's Mates, E. H. Hubble, R. B. Smith, J. L. Mason, and R. P. Boss.

The steamers *Sachem*, *Uncas* and *Curacoa* hauled down the yard to the long dock, to receive their armaments, stores, &c. They are pierced for four 32-pounders, and will carry a rifled Parrott gun on the forecastle.

The steamer *Varuna* arrived at the yard yesterday, to be armed and put into commission. She is pierced for ten guns, and appears to be a fine vessel.

The frigate *Sabine* has left the dry dock, and has commenced to take her new armament on board—which, as we previously reported, will be much more formidable than the old one. She is at present receiving some columbiads.

The sloop-of-war *Richmond* will take the *Sabine's* place in the dry dock.

The ship *Onward* has hauled out into the stream, and is now at anchor there. She will probably receive her powder while in the stream, instead of going to Ellis' Island for it. It is reported that the *Onward* will go to the China station, to take the place of those vessels which have come home.

The employes at the yard were paid off, yesterday, in Treasury notes.

Paymaster Day, of the *John Adams*, has gone to Washington with the ship's accounts. When he returns the crew will be paid off.

MOVEMENTS OF NEW-YORK TROOPS.

Albany, Friday, Jan. 17.

The Seventy-sixth Regiment, Col. Green, and two artillery companies, Capts. Vav Pallakamer and Ellis, left for New-York at 5 o'clock this evening. They were reviewed in the Park by Gov. Morgan, and addressed by Gen. Pierce, of Ulster, before their departure. They are a fine body of men, and numbers 1,300 strong.

RECEPTION DINNER TO THE SEVENTH NEW-HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

Yesterday morning the Sons of New-Hampshire met at the Girard House, in order to make arrangements to give the officers of the Seventh New-Hampshire Regiment, now in this City, a proper reception before they leave for the seat of war. Messrs. H. B Perkins, W. N. Brown, N. P. Higgins, E. P. Budd, George F. Peterson, C. A. Soule and Joseph Cushing were appointed a committee to wait upon the officers of the Seventh, and tender them the hospitalities of the Sons of New-Hampshire. The invitation was accepted, and the dinner will take place to-morrow evening, at six o'clock. All New-Hampshire men resident in this City are expected to attend.

PRESENTATION OF A SWORD, ETC.

Capt. N. W. Mulley, Company B, First Regiment Eagle Brigade, Col. Daniel Ullman, was on Wednesday last the recipient of a sword, sash and belt, as a token of esteem and regard, from a number of his personal friends of New-Brighton, Staten Island. Mr. Richard Cunliffe presented the same, with some very appropriate remarks, which were equally complimentary to the men as to their Captain. Capt. Mulley replied in a very suitable manner, but somewhat abashed, having no previous knowledge of the presentation.

Additional from Bermuda.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS OF THE SURRENDER OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

The *Bermudian*, of Jan. 8, has the following paragraph:

"Her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Racer* arrived here from New-York, on Friday last. Her advices are to the 29 ult., and contain news of the highest moment. The American Cabinet has acceded to the just demands of Great Britain, viz.: The restoration to her protection of the four persons forcibly taken as prisoners from the steamer *Trent*. This decision must we think, be hailed with satisfaction by all parties. We are thereby spared from the apprehensions of the horrors of additional war, and the Americans have shown their good sense in thus complying with the very moderate demands made to them."

Marine Disaster.

LOSS OF SCHOONER MECHANIC.

The schooner *Mechanic*, which sailed from Boston, Dec. 27, in ballast, for Ellsworth, Maine, having on board a crew of four men and three passengers, on the night of Dec. 28, off Monhegan, was caught by a gale from the northwest, and was driven as far south as latitude 38°. On January 1, had another heavy gale, and was blown to latitude 29° 20′, longitude 60° 30′, when the fore and main rigging parted, and the vessel sprung aleak. On January 4, she was spoken by the Portuguese brig *Schieller*, which kindly laid by until the next day, when the gale abated, and the men were taken on board. The *Mechanic* was 25 years old, of 114 tons burden, built in Ellensworth, Maine, where she was owned by Curtis & Fish.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Fire in Broadway.—At about 7 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out at No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay-street. It originated on the fourth floor of the building in premises occupied by P. R. Peatt, agent for fire and steam regulators. The flames broke out under the stove, and soon burned through the floor. The fire thence communicated to the story next below, occupied by George A. McDonald, commission merchant. The damage to each of the above was about $50, and was fully insured. The premises of Mr. McLeod, merchant-tailor, on the second floor, were broken open by the Insurance patrol, and found to be much damaged by water. The goods were secured, as far as possible, from further damage. The building is owned by J. C. Hamilton, and was damaged about $50. It is fully insured. We are informed by a physician who happened to be present at the time of the fire, in attendance on a lady who was dangerously ill in one of the rooms above that in which the fire began, that she was carried by two of the firemen to the Astor House when, with characteristic kindness and assiduous care, Mrs. Stetson immediately took personal charge of the invalid, who is still suffering from the effects of fright and remains in a very precarious state.

Fire in a Hardware Manufactory.—At a late hour on Thursday night, a fire occurred in the hardware manufactory of Mackerel & Richardson, situated at No. 243 East Houston street. The damage to the stock was about $2,000. It was insured in the Pacific and Broadway Insurance Companies for $3,800 each. The damage to the building was about $150, and is fully insured.

Fire in a Hotel.—Early yesterday morning a fire occurred in the Union Hotel, situated on the corner of Thompson and Prince streets. The firemen were soon on the ground, and the fire was extinguished with a trifling loss. The hotel and contents were fully insured in two of the City Companies. The fire originated from an accident in one of the bedrooms on the upper floor.

A United States Sailor Robbed of $50.—A sailor connected with one of the Government vessels, appeared at the Police Headquarters, last evening, and made complaint that he had been robbed of the sum of $50, in United States Treasury Notes, with which he had been paid off the day before. He stated that the robbery was committed at a house in Howard-street. Sergeant Young, at once dispatched several of the detective force to arrest the inmates of the house. Six of them were taken into custody, and on being searched, a quantity of money, amounting in all to about $20, was found, but none of the Treasury Notes. The parties were all locked up during the night at Police Headquarters.

A Prisoner Escaped from Court.—Yesterday morning, James McCluskey, a plumber, who had been arrested on a charge of theft, was arraigned before Justice Steers, at Essex Market Police Court. While the officer was giving a statement of the case to the Court, the accused quietly left the Court-room unobserved, and made his escape. The complaint having been made, the officer turned to take his prisoner into custody, when, to his surprise, he found the accused gone. Search was immediately made for the fugitive, but without success.

The Sunday Question in the Pulpit.—Rev. Drs. Rice, Hague, Ganse, Adams, Vinton and others, are announced in another column as preachers in a course of sermons on the Christian Sabbath, to begin next Sabbath evening in Dr. Rice's Church, on Fifth-avenue. This is a timely and important arrangement of the Sabbath Committee, and one that good citizens will gladly second.

Curling.—To-day at 1 o'clock, a grand curling match will take place on the lower pond in Central Park. The New-York Caledonian Curling Club offers a pair of curling stone handles as a prize to all who like to enter as competitors. The challenge is open to all, members of clubs or those who are not members.

A Governor Robbed and Whipped.

Salt Lake City, Friday, Jan. 17.

Gov. Dawson left here Dec. 31, on account of a personal difficulty. He was pursued, whipped and robbed, twelve miles east of here. Seven desperadoes, who committed the assault, have been arrested. Three of them, in endeavoring to escape from the officers, were killed.

A Clergyman in a Concert Saloon—An Explanation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the head of "Adventures of a Clergyman in a Concert Saloon," there appears in your paper of to-day an account of what you very properly call "a very singular case." Perhaps it adds a little to the singularity of the case to know that there is no such name as Rev. Samuel F. Rangent as you have it, or Rougent as the *Tribune* has it, or Langley as the *Herald* gives the name, to be found in the list of Catholic clergymen in the *Metropolitan Catholic Almanac* for 1861, nor in any of the Catholic almanacs for several preceding years, which I now have before me. These almanacs purport to give a complete list of all the Catholic clergymen in the United States the years in which they are published.

This gentleman of concert-saloon fame states, furthermore, that he was assistant pastor of St. Patrick's Church, New-Orleans. Now the names of the assistant pastors of St. Patrick's Church, as given in the almanac for 1861, are Rev. H. Riordan and Rev. R. Kane. You can infer from this how much reliance ought to be placed in this gentleman's statements. That rebel document found upon his person is evidence of another kind, and ought, I think, to subject him to the strictest examination and surveillance.

Yours respectfully, CATHOLICUS.

New-York, Jan. 17, 1862.

Mr. William H. Russell, the correspondent of the London *Times*, has, we are pleased to state, recovered from his recent indisposition. For the past week he has been receiving the hospitalities of his countrymen in this city.

Brooklyn.—Circuit Court Calendar for this day—Nos. 104, 105, 107, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128. City Court, Monday, Jan. 27—Nos. 103, 104, 33, 109, 111, 112, 113, 120, 121, 13, 14, 22, 40, 48, 52, 60, 65, 70.

A Splendid Assortment of Gents' Wool and Silk Undergarments for Winter wear, Army, Navy and Traveling Shirts, Knit Wool Jackets, as also a complete variety of fine Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, etc., at retail by SILLECK & CO., corner Fulton and William sts.

Custom-Made Gents' Boots and Shoes.—The stock of a Broadway bootmaker selling below cost. French Patent Leather Boots for $6 50; Fine French Calf Boots for $5; Fine French Patent Leather Gaiters for $3 25. At SLATERS, No. 2 Cortlandt-st.

Snow and Rain vs. Balls and Parties.—Ladies' Balmorals and India-rubber boots and shoes, ladies' white satin, kid, and linen gaiter boots and slippers. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

Wilson—Manson.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 16, at the residence of the bride's brother, by Rev. John Brash, John M. Wilson to Janet Manson, sister of Capt. Manson, all of this City.

Busse—Schenck.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 16, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, George Justus Busse to Harriet C., eldest daughter of Courtney Schenck, Esq., all of this City.

Sherman—Foote.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, in the Allen-st. M. E. Church, by Rev. S. H. Smith, Mr. George B. Sherman to Maggie L. Foote, all of this City.

Buxton—Harding.—In Green Brook, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 15, at the residence of David Palmer, Esq., by Rev. Mr. Finney, Thomas Buxton to Caroline L. Harding, all of Warren, Somerset County, N. J.

DIED.

Evans.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, Mrs. Mary Evans, in the 61st year of her age.

The funeral service will take place from her late residence, No. 68 West 44th-st., on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

Mulligan.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 17, John W. Mulligan, Esq., in the 8th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st.

Winterbottom.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 17, Alfred H. Winterbottom, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of Independent Lodge No. 185, F. A. M., also the members of Chelsea Lodge, I. O. of O. F., also the members of Maiden City Lodge No. 32, A. P. A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of his parents, No. 196 Spring-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to New-York Bay Cemetery on Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, for interment.

Cox.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 17, of diphtheria, Maggie Fairlie, only child of James F. and Maria M. Cox, aged 4 years, 10 months and 23 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Saturday,) the 18th inst., at 12 o'clock, from No. 68 East 15th-st., without further notice.

Deas.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 17, at the residence of her son-in-law, Robert Watts, M. D., No. 42 East 12th-st., Anne Izard Deas, widow of the late William Allen Deas, and daughter of the late Ralph Izard, both of Charleston, S. C., aged 83 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 19th inst., at 2 P. M., at St. Mark's Church, 10th-st. and 2d-av., without further invitation.

Eagleton.—On Friday, Jan. 17, of scarlet fever, Charlie Joseph, only son of J. J. and Sarah N. Eagleton, aged 3 years, 6 months and 19 days.

Bailey.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 16, Sophia Louise, infant daughter of James and Phebe R. Bailey, aged 7 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 427 Pacific-st., this day, (Saturday,) the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock.

Brett.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 16, after a painful illness, Mrs. Isabella Brett, wife of Theodore F. Brett.

Funeral on Sunday, from St. Ann's Church, corner of Washington and Sands sts., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further invitation.

Van Wyck.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 17, of congestion, Cornelia Polhemus, youngest child of Richard and Catharine B. Van Wyck, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Barnet Johnson, corner of Kent-av. and Hewes-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Judson.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 17, Clarissa C., wife of Isaac N. Judson, aged 51 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 69 Hicks-st., on Sabbath, Jan. 19, at 2 P. M., and from her mother's residence in Bridgeport, Conn., on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 2 P. M.

McDonnell.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday, Jan. 16, Sarah McDonnell, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 19, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, J. B. Farram, No. 55 South 8th-st., Williamsburgh, without further invitation. Her remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Smith.—In Manhasset, on Thursday, Jan. 16, Timothy W. Smith, in the 57th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, at Christ Church, Manhasset, on Sunday morning, Jan. 19, at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

Rogers.—In New-Rochelle on Friday, Jan. 17, Rebecca, the beloved wife of Thomas Rogers, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Episcopal Church in New-Rochelle, on Sunday, the 19th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

Bill.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 17, Silvester Bill, father of Edward Bill, of this City, in 91st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from Christ's Church, New-Brunswick, on Monday next, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

Wikoff.—In Freehold, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 11, Charlotte W. W. Bellbee, daughter of the late Col. Wikoff, in the 69th year of her age.

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Headquarters Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.
Camp Claasson, near Frederick City, Md.,
Jan. 8, 1862.

A MEETING WAS CONVENED AS ABOVE, of the officers of the Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Col. Stiles presiding. The Chair announced that the object of the call made was to take such measures as were suitable to express the feeling of the officers, in regard to the loss they had sustained in the decease of the late lamented Lieut.-Col. Wm. H. Halleck. After paying a well-merited tribute to his worth as a soldier and a man, the Chair appointed a Committee of seven, to draft suitable Resolutions.

They reported the following, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, It has pleased an all-wise Providence to remove from our midst our late Lieutenant-Colonel, Wm. H. Halleck, one long endeared to us by innumerable good qualities, both as an officer and a man; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we have learned with profound grief of the demise of our late Lieutenant-Colonel, Wm. H. Halleck, who, from a patriotic motive, sacrificed his life for his country's good. In life, his presence was ever welcome, and in his decease a void has been made which cannot be filled.

Resolved, That, as mourners in the same affliction, we tender to the family and friends of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy and condolence.

Resolved, That, out of respect and love for the deceased, we herewith offer cheerfully his orphan children our especial care.

Resolved, That the officers and privates of this regiment wear the appropriate badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and published in the New-York *Herald*, Times, *Tribune*, *World*, *Mercury* and *Leader*.

(Signed)
Capt. P. J. CLAASSON, Chairman.
Capt. ALLAN RUTHERFORD.
Capt. E. R. GREENE.
Capt. E. R. MILLER.
Capt. J. T. LOCKMAN.
Lieut. W. H. DRAPER.
Lieut. J. H. STEVENS.
Committee.
Col. J. W. STILES, Comdg. Reg., Chairman.
Adjt. C. E. Tuthill, Secretary.

Quartermaster General's Office,
Washington City, Dec. 26, 1861.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR DIRECTS that no more horses be bought until all now belonging to the Government are in active service.

The attention of all Quartermasters of the Regular and volunteer army is called to the above order from the Secretary of War.
M. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General United States.

COMMISSION.—WANTED, A COMMISSION AS First or Second Lieutenant, by a perfectly competent person, now serving in the army of the Potomac, for which a liberal amount in cash will be paid on receipt of the Commission. Address W., care P. Van Varrick, No. 192 Broadway.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR BUGLERS.—Wanted, several young men who are desirous to proceed to the seat of war as bugler, to a cavalry regiment. This is the last chance for mounted buglers. Apply to Headquarters Smith's Cornet Band, 25 West Houston-st.

FARMS!
FOR
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!
IN
The Most Fertile State
In the Union.
THE
Illinois Central R. R.
OFFER
Rich Rolling Prairie Land!
AT
Only $12
PER ACRE.

These Lands are adjacent to the Railroad. A tract of EIGHTY ACRES will make a good comfortable homestead. The purchaser may buy
ON LONG CREDIT!
paying interest at six per cent. annually, and if he has one thousand dollars in money, he can this year, at
THE LOW PRICE
of Lumber, contract for a convenient house, fencing, and farming tools. The Company has sold OVER ONE THOUSAND of such
TRACTS OF LAND
this season. It is well known that Chicago sends more grain to market than all the Western lake ports combined; this is the best proof of the richness and
GREAT VALUE OF
the Illinois Lands. The Illinois Central Railroad was finished in 1856, built through a sparsely settled country. It takes to market this year, upwards of
THIRTEEN MILLIONS OF BUSHELS
of Grain, besides cattle, hogs, and many other products. For further information, apply by letter or in person to
Land Commissioner
Illinois Central Railroad, Chicago, Ill.

TO ASTHMATICS.
SAMUEL KIDDER & CO.'S ASTHMATIC PASTILLES give instant relief. They are to burn and obviate the necessity of taking medicine. May be used by children or adults with equal success. For sale by Hegeman & Co., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., corner of 4th-av.; J. Milhau & Son, No. 183 Broadway, and by all wholesale and retail druggists.

FOR SALE, COMPLETE, THE FIRST FOUR years of the New York *Evening Times*, bound. Address C. B. H., Box No. 130, *Times* Office.

THE REMEDY FOR CATARRH.
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
For sale by all Druggists.

FELONS REMOVED WITHOUT PAIN OR cutting, by the use of a certain ointment to be procured from the advertiser. A sure speedy cure of worst cases guaranteed. Thousands who pass sleepless nights from this most painful disease can obtain instant relief at a trifling cost. Price 50 cents per box. Apply at No. 403 Grand-st., in the fancy-store.

Obituary.

— Mr. Gilbert Rodman, late Chief Clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, was in early life a clerk in the mercantile firm of Joseph S. Lewis & Co., of Philadelphia. He subsequently studied law with Judge Fox, at Doylestown; afterwards attended law lectures in Philadelphia, and having completed his studies in the office of Mr. Geo. M. Dallas, commenced practicing in Lancaster. He was appointed to a subordinate clerkship in the Treasury in 1829, during the first year of Jackson's Administration, through the influence of Hon. Samuel D. Ingham, at that time Secretary of the Treasury. During the Presidency of Taylor, he was sent to California to investigate certain fraudulent transactions in the customs of that State, and after a six months' sojourn, returned to his old position. He passed through the various grades of the Treasury Department till the attainment of the Chief Clerkship, and by his experience and ability rendered his services invaluable.

The New-London *Chronicle* announces the death of Col. ZEBULON BROCKWAY, of Lyme, for a long time past a prominent citizen of New-London County. For quite a number of years he was Judge of the Probate Court of the Lyme District; had been elected to the State Senate from the Ninth District one or more terms, and several times to the lower branch of the General Assembly. In the Legislatures of 1858 and 1859 he was a leading and very useful member of the House. At the time of his death he was, and had been for several years, a Director of the Connecticut State Prison.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 1
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 2
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 4
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 8
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 11
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 15
America	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 18
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 22
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12

FROM AMERICA.

John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 21
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 22
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 25
Hibernian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 25
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 29
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 1
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 5
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 8
America	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
Hansa	New-York	Bremen	Feb. 15

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Bremen* and *Kangaroo* will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5¾ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

P. E.—BE ASSURED THAT I AM "REALLY IN earnest," and always will be, with your kind consent. Hope to see you somewhere down town this (Saturday) afternoon, after three o'clock. J. P.

JIM—IF YOU WISH TO KNOW ABOUT THAT matter in the Sheriff's office, get THE WEEKLY CAUCASIAN for this week; out this morning. The way it wakes up some New-York politicians is a caution.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—IN THIS CITY, BEtween the 30th ult. and 1st inst., 80 Second Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi R. R. Co., (now the Chicago, Alton and St Louis R.R. Co.,) of $1,000 each, with coupons of January, 1857, to January, 1874, attached, and the coupons of July, 1856, accompanying each Bond. The numbers of the Bonds are as follows:

2,352	2,372	2,947	2,991
2,353	2,373	2,948	2,992
2,354	2,374	2,949	2,993
2,355	2,375	2,950	2,994
2,356	2,439	2,966	2,995
2,357	2,440	2,975	2,996
2,358	2,547	2,976	2,997
2,359	2,639	2,977	2,998
2,360	2,640	2,978	2,999
2,361	2,641	2,979	3,072
2,362	2,642	2,980	3,073
2,363	2,643	2,981	3,080
2,364	2,600	2,982	3,153
2,365	2,940	2,983	3,154
2,366	2,941	2,984	3,155
2,367	2,942	2,985	3,215
2,368	2,943	2,987	3,216
2,369	2,944	2,988	3,217
2,370	2,945	2,989	3,301
2,371	2,946	2,990	2,599

All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating or purchasing said Bonds, or any portion thereof.

A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the Bonds, upon their delivery to LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 22 William-st., New-York.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY, 15th inst., between the hours of 8 and 12 P. M., in going from Bank-st. to Clinton-av., Brooklyn, a DIARY AND WALLET combined, containing letters and photograph of an officer, which are of no use except to the owner. By returning the same to No. 208 Clinton-av., the finder will receive the above reward.

CAUTION.—LOST OR MISLAID, A CERTIFICATE for ten (10) shares of stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 6,512, dated Nov. 21, 1860, in the name of GEO. T. OLYPHANT. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1862.

LOST—A LADY'S GOLD HUNTING WATCH, with chain, cross and locket attached; lost between Bleecker and 12th sts., about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. A suitable reward will be paid upon delivery to No. 12,375. S. A. WOODWARD, No. 521 Broadway.

FOUND—IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE Post-Office, on Saturday last, an envelope, containing a considerable sum of money. The owner can recover the same, by describing property, on application to E. P. L. BROOME, No. 47 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, HAVING NO children, wish to hire a moderate sized furnished house. Address, stating location, and lowest terms.
J. C. B. JACKSON, General Post-office.

SLEIGHS.

SLEIGH FOR SALE.—A NEAT, LIGHT CUTter, cheap; in good order, ready for immediate use; only $25. At No. 546 8th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

THE BOTTLE LAW—EXTRAORDINARY DECISION.—In the papers of Monday, the 13th inst., is found the decision of the Judges of the Supreme Court, General Term, wherein they declare through Judge Sutherland, that the act protecting stamped soda-water bottles is unconstitutional, but do not pretend to show what clause in the Constitution it contravenes. If the reported words of Judge Sutherland are correct, it is very evident he had not examined the subject with care, or he never could have given such a decision. He says:

"If the Act is to be enforced in all its parts, and to its fullest extent, then any and every person who buys soda-water, or other minerals in stamped bottles, should instantly, as the corks are drawn or popped and emptied, smash the bottles, for by his keeping the empty bottles, or filling them again for his own use, or disposing of them to street-buyers of old bottles, he may subject himself or some other innocent person, to the penalty of the Act."

The Judge evidently believes, for he seems to assume it as a fact, that the bottles are sold with the soda water, and that the purchaser has a right to do what he pleases with the empty bottles; if this was so, he is right in his decision. But the very contrary is the fact. The *bottles are never sold* by the owners. They loan them to the purchasers of the *soda water*, and when emptied, expect to have them returned. The law which has been pronounced unconstitutional was made solely for the purpose of preventing dishonest persons from appropriating them to their own use, by either filling them with soda water, or anything else, or selling them to junk-men.

Suppose one of the Judges ordered a barrel of ale from a brewer. Now he knows very well that the barrel when emptied is to be returned to the brewer—the owner; but, according to the decision of Judge Sutherland, the purchaser of the ale has the right to smash up the barrel for kindling-wood, or sell it to the first junk-man he sees. Would this be honest? And yet there is no difference whatever between the brewer and the bottler. The former lends his casks, and the bottler his bottles.

The annual loss of bottles to the bottlers is immense, arising from junk-men, and dealers in bottles principally, encouraging children to steal them out of wagons, or begging them at grocery stores to put milk in, or buying them from dishonest bar-tenders when the principals are out, or from servant-girls in private houses; and there is not a junk-man or bottle dealer in the City who does not know well that every bottle he buys has been stolen. In fact, they—the junk-men and dealers above all other people—are well aware that the owners of bottles of this description never sell them under any circumstances whatever.

In Pennsylvania and New-Jersey a Bottle Law has for years been in existence, the constitutionality of which has never been doubted. The law declared by our Judges as unconstitutional is a *fac-simile* of the law existing in those other States.

Now, who is right in the matter will have to be decided in a higher Court. The bottlers will certainly not rest satisfied with a decision so manifestly in error. If they are to be deprived of their property by law, the sooner they know it the better.

The common law protects a man's property; if he has his coat stolen and arrests the thief, he punishes him. The common law must be the Bottler's resort. He must arrest every junk-man who may have his bottles in his possession and prosecute him as a receiver of stolen goods, and there is none of that fraternity who does not know that every bottle he buys has been stolen.

A SUFFERER.

NATHANIEL WILSON, (LATE CLERK OF Land and Judiciary Appeals, in the Department of the Interior,) practices before the Courts and Executive Departments, Washington, D. C. Office No. 8 Louisiana-av. Refers to Hon. J. T. Hoffman, Recorder, New-York City; Hon. C. B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

A NEW THING ON ICE!—ASHLEY'S PORTable Skating Chair, patented in the United States, England, France and Belgium, may be seen at the Central Park to-day, and on other skating days. For sale at the principal hardware and house-furnishing stores.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT THE REQUEST OF MANY CITIZENS of New-York, Prof. MATTISON is to deliver his six lectures on *Immortality*, in the new church in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on successive Sabbath Evenings during the present Winter. These lectures are both Theological and Scientific, and cover the whole question of Spiritual existence and a future life. First lecture TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Admission free. All who have doubts of another life after death, are especially invited to attend.

"P. E. BROTHERHOOD."—THE TWELFTH anniversary of the "P. E. Brotherhood," of this City, will be celebrated on SUNDAY EVENING next, at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., Rev. E. M. P. WELLS, D.D., of Boston, preaching the annual sermon. The collection made at this occasion is to be set apart as the commencement of a fund for the establishment of an "Old Man's Home," under the auspices of the Brotherhood. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

ALL INTERESTED IN THE SUNDAY School cause are invited to attend the monthly concert of the Sunday School of the Sixth-av. R. D. Church, opposite Amity-st., to be held in the Church, on SUNDAY, 19th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to hear the very interesting address to be delivered by STEPHEN PAXTON, who has been for many years a missionary of the A. S. S. Union. There will also be singing and other interesting exercises by the children.

THE SABBATH QUESTION.—THE REV. N. L. RICE, D.D., will preach on the *Origin and History of the Sabbath*, on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of 19th-st. The Rev. Drs. HAGUE, GANSE, ADAMS, FOSTER, and VINTON will continue the series of sermons thus begun.
NORMAN WHITE,
Chairman of Sabbath Committee.
R. S. COOK, Secretary.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF the Sunday School Missionary Society of the Central Presbyterian Church, will be held in the church, in Broome-st., between Elm and Marion sts., next SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 19, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. T. S. HASTINGS, Rev. EDWARD W. HITCHCOCK, and Mr. STEPHEN PAXSON. Singing by the children. The public are invited to attend.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible Church. A cordial welcome for all—"Rich and poor meet together—the Lord is the maker of them all."

ANNIVERSARY.—THE FOURTH ANNIVERsary of St. John's Methodist Sunday School will be held in the New Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7 o'clock. Addresses by Drs. REMINGTON and BURCHARD, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, jr., and BENJ. F. PINKNEY, and ISAAC J. OLIVER, Esqs. Admission free, and the public generally invited.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH, EAST 17TH street, north side, near Stuyvesant square.—Dr. ABEL STEVENS, Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, the last sermon of the course on "*The Incarnation*," and in THE EVENING, at 7 o'clock, on "*The Final Judgment*." Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited.

PREACHING IN FRENCH UP TOWN.—Rev. M. FIVAZ, Pastor of the French Evangelical Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Dr. Parker's Church, west side of 4th-av., corner of 22d-st. The SUNDAY MORNING service, in Crosby-st., corner of Grand-st., is continued, as usual, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free at both places.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—CORNER of 9th-st. and Avenue B, Rev. S. H. PLATT, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. THOMPSON; in the Afternoon at 3 o'clock, by Rev. THOS. MARSDEN, and in the Evening at 7 o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. PLATT. Text for Evening: "*If I wash thee not, thou hast no part with me.*"—John, xiii., 8.

MESSIAH'S UNIVERSAL KINGDOM.—"The Son of Man goeth as it is written of Him; but woe unto that man by whom the Son of Man is betrayed! it had been good for that man if he had not been born." DANIEL MILTON, the Promised "Shiloh!" Minister of the Israelite Sanctuary, No. 108 1st-st., New York.

APPEALS TO THE YOUNG.—REV. E. G. BROOKS will give the fifth discourse of this series at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Subject—*Means and Ends, or Tools and Life.* Services at 3 o'clock. Sermon in the morning at 10½ o'clock.

"THE WARS AND REVOLUTIONS TO Accompany the Coming of Christ about 1864–68" is the subject of a free-admission lecture on MONDAY, Jan. 20, at 7½ P. M., in Philips Hall, 47th-st. and Broadway, by Rev. M. BAXTER, who will also speak at the Union meeting there TO-MORROW EVENING.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH IN the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner Broadway and 47th-st., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, on *Manasseh's Repentance*; and in the Evening, at 7 o'clock, he will lecture to the young men of this City on *The Dangers of a Life of Pleasure.* Seats free.

AT THE STATE-ST. CONGREGATIONAL Church, State-st., near Hoyt, Brooklyn, the Pastor, Rev. NEWTON HESTON, will preach TO-MORROW, Jan. 19, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lecture on TUESDAY, and Children's meeting on THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—THE PRAYING BAND, S. HALSTEAD, President, will conduct the services in this Church on SUNDAY, 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3 and 7, P. M. The seats are all free. Service every evening during the week at 7½ o'clock.

THE WAR PROPHET AGAIN.—"THE REnowned S. S. SNOW" will preach in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. N. B.—This is the strange man who predicted, many years since, the present civil war, and the approaching universal crash. Seats free

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. CHURCH, ST. JOHN'S PARK.—Rev. ISAAC S. KALLOCH, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING upon *Distress and Its Remedy, as seen in the case of Esther*, and in the EVENING, upon *Scarcely Saved.* He also preaches in the Lecture Room every evening during the week.

THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—REV. H. O. NORTHRUP will preach at Barnum's Museum, SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock. Hereafter the services will be in the evening, the proprietor having given the use of the lecture room for that purpose. Strangers, young men, and the public generally, cordially invited.

SECOND UNITARIAN SOCIETY, BROOKLYN CHAPEL, Clinton, corner Congress-st. Services in this Church TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) Jan. 19, at the usual hours. Preaching in the MORNING by the Pastor, Rev. N. A. STAPLES. Vesper service in the EVENING, as usual.

GEORGE STORRS, EDITOR OF THE *Bible Examiner*, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, looking for the coming of Christ, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH—54TH-ST., WEST of 8th-av. Rev. G. J. GEER, Rector, will preach the first of a series of three sermons in this church, on the *Conversion of St. Paul*, on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 19. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, ATTORNEY-ST.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The Pastor will preach at 3 and 7 P. M. Preaching every evening next week, at 7½ o'clock. The Public invited.

WILLETT-STREET, M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by Rev. T. G. OSBORNE; at 7 P. M. by the pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES. General prayer-meeting at 3 P. M. Protracted meeting continued next week.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place. Rev. A. BLOOMER HART, Rector of the Church of the Advent, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

CHRIST'S PARABLES.—THE FAMOUS PARable of the *Sheep and Goats*, (Matt. xxv.) will be considered at the Bleecker-street Universalist Church, TO-MORROW EVENING, by Rev. MOSES BALLOU. Rev. Mr. CRAVENS preaches in the MORNING.

THE ANNUAL MISSIONARY MEETING of the 7th-st. M. E. Church will be held on SUNDAY, Jan. 19. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Bishop JANES, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Dr. DURBIN. Friends of the cause are invited to be present.

A SERMON WILL BE DELIVERED BEFORE the Young Men's Association of the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av., next SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. HUTTON. Young people are cordially invited.

REV. THOS. L. HARRIS WILL PREACH TO-MORROW in the large Chapel of the University, Washington-square. Subjects—MORNING—*The Origin of Revelation.* EVENING—*The Law of Divine Recompense.* Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

REV. JOHN COTTON SMITH, RECTOR OF the Church of the Ascension, will preach (D. V.) on SUNDAY EVENING next, Jan. 19, at the Chapel of the Incarnation, East 31st-st., near 2d-av. Service at 7½ o'clock.

REV. G. T. FLANDERS WILL DELIVER a discourse on SUNDAY EVENING, before the Second Universalist Society, 11th-st. and 2d-av., on *The Earthly and Heavenly Horizons.* Public freely invited. Morning service, 10½ o'clock.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing by the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Morning service at 10½ o'clock; Evening at 7½. Prayer meeting before evening service. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, REV. THOS. GALLAUDET, Rector.—Services TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., with the voice, and at 3 P. M. in the sign language. The Rector will preach in the morning, and Rev. F. C. EWER in the evening. Seats free.

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH—Owing to the inclemency of the weather, did not commence his lectures to the young last Sabbath evening. He will do so TO-MORROW EVENING, without fail, First lecture on *Physical Culture.*

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR, WILL preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., in the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt, Brooklyn, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

SENSATION PREACHING—WILL BE THE subject of the SUNDAY EVENING'S discourse, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP POTTER IS EXPECTED to preach in St. George's Chapel on SUNDAY MORNING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

MACHPELAH CEMETERY, NEW-DURHAM, N. J.—The annual meeting of the Association of this Cemetery will be held in the Lecture Room of the Third Ref. Pres. Church, 23d-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., when the usual election of Trustees will take place.
HUGH GLASSFORD, President.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SABBATH-SCHOOL BELLS NOS. 1. AND 2. can now be had in one volume. It contains nearly 500 tunes and hymns, and is the largest and best collection ever published in this country; 635,000 copies of both numbers have already been issued, and we are now selling 12,000 monthly. Schools having Bell No. 1 can exchange them for Bells Nos. 1. and 2. Price, bound, $30 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, $40 per 100; 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. HORACE WATERS, Agt., Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M.; subject—*Religious Revivals*; and Rev. B. W. GORHAM, at 7 o'clock P. M. A meeting for the promotion of holiness, at 3 o'clock P. M. Preaching EVERY EVENING next week, except Saturday, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others invited.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL SPEAK at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Jan. 19, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the morning—*Christianity; its Theory and Practice.* Evening subject—*A True Exposition of Spiritualism; its Theory and Practice.*

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, 17TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Services on LORD'S DAY, Jan. 19, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Elder J. O. BEARDSLEE, of Jamaica, W. I., will preach MORNING and EVENING.

REV. S. A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Murray Hill Baptist Church, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., TO-MORROW, at 10 A. M. and at 7 P. M. In the Evening, Sixth Lecture to Young Men.

INSTRUCTION.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON—A VERY SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., (of the Episcopal Church,) Rector. The next semi-annual session opens on the 30th of January. But thirty boarding pupils are received. There are now five vacancies. Mr. ERNEST PERRING, the celebrated Tenor, and Mr. FR. RONDEL, of the Academy of Design, are engaged at this school exclusively. Catalogues containing references, terms and course of study, may be had at Appleton's, or of the Rector, by post.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

A CARD.—GREAT REDUCTION, FOR THIS month only. Ten writing lessons, $2 50; double entry book-keeping, $5 per month. Private instruction given. Ladies' class at 11 o'clock. Open day and evening.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH,
No. 335 Broadway and No. 6 4th-av.

NOTICE.—AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN, pleasantly situated within ten miles of the City of New-York, (steamboats land a few rods from his residence several times during the day,) could accommodate six boys in his family with board and tuition. Terms, $250 per annum. Address Box No. 2,388 New-York Post-office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE, NEWBURGH N. Y.—For civil and military education, under the direction of Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D.; Prof. GEORGE W. GREENE, M. A., and Rev. E. H. CRESSY, D. D. The second quarterly term will begin Dec. 9, 1861

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young lady of highly respectable connections, where she could teach the branches of a thorough English education; she could also give instruction in singing and, to some extent, on the piano; her object is employment in a good family at a moderate compensation. Unquestionable reference. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 2,075 Post-office.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO PUPILS, OR A SITUation to teach in some family or school for one or two hours of the day, or evening, by a teacher of large experience, a graduate of a New England college. For particulars, address L. H., Union Theological Seminary. References—Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., No. 149 East 12th-st., or any professor of the Seminary.

TO PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS.—AN EXperienced teacher, a college graduate, now teaching in a boarding school, desires, within three months, to so connect himself with some school, that its interests and his own may be considered permanently united. Particulars and an interview may be had by addressing SAXE & SKINNER, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY, who has much experience in teaching, desires to form an engagement as daily teacher, to instruct in English, French and music, or any of the above separately; best references as to qualifications. Address M. L. G., No. 108 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

A LADY, FULLY COMPETENT, AND OF long experience in teaching children, would devote a few hours each day to teaching the English branches in a private family; the highest references given. Address A. V., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A TEACHER'S SITUATION wanted, by a late graduate of a Pennsylvania College. A situation as tutor in a private family, or as teacher of classics and English in a boarding-school. Address, for three days, B., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late Dr. BEEKMAN, in the village of Kinderhook. The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a farm of 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No. 806 Greenwich-st.; Mr. JOHN FRISBEE, corner of Duane and Church sts.; Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel; or E. G. BEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT YONKERS—An elegant country seat, comprising about two acres, with a commodious brick house, built in the best manner, and containing all the modern improvements that can be found in a City house. Will be exchanged for a first-class residence in Brooklyn or New-York. For further particulars, apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR LEASE AT Fort Washington, with seven acres fine grounds, green-house, stable, gardener's cottage, gas, water, furnace, &c. &c. Rent $1,500 a year, to a private family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., near Broadway.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE.—21 ACRES, GOOD house, barn, granary, carriage-house; buildings new; apple orchard, pear trees, (Bartletts,) raspberries, strawberries, blackberries, currants, &c.; good fences, principally stone; brook of water, well, and no waste land. Apply on the premises, to G. B. HAMMOND, M. D., Nanuet, Rockland County, New-York. Price $4,000, $1,000 down.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ½ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES.
C. H. OLIVER, NO. 51 LIBERTY ST.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FACTORY Nos. 147 and 149 West-35th-st., near the Arsenal—one brick building 26 feet by 50, and iron foundry 40 by 56. A steam engine, 25-horse power, and shafting, will be sold if desired. Possession given immediately. Apply to VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 337 Broadway, or to L. TAYLOR, No. 62 10th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, AT MOUNT VERNON—A first-class house, barn and out-houses, one acre of land, plenty of fruit and shade trees, &c.; 45 minutes from New-York; 3 minutes from dépôt. For further particulars, inquire of D. B. PIERSON, No. 172 West 12th-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two new 3-story and basement brick houses (stone trimmings) and one brown-stone house in Elliott-place, near Fulton-av. cars, will be sold at a sacrifice. Possession immediately. Terms easy, and must be sold. W. B. JACKSON, Builder, on the premises.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY house, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; rent very low. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—THE FOUR LOFTS OF STORE NO. 101 Chambers-st.; one of the best and most central locations in New-York; will be let low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, to JOHN D. LEWIS.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—A NICELY-FURNISHED THREE-STORY and basement house to rent, until the 20th of April. Excellent piano, silver and linen, and every other requisite for housekeeping left. Street quiet and highly respectable. To a responsible private family only. Terms, $90 a month. House-agents need not apply. No. 58 East 27th-st.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—TO TWO SINGLE gentlemen or a married couple, a roomy back parlor; also, to a single gentleman, pleasant furnished hall bedroom, in a private family. Gas, &c., in the house. Terms moderate. Reference required. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE AND TWO SMALL finely furnished rooms can be had; unexceptionable board and every comfort of home at No. 21 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., convenient to Broadway, to stages and cars. References desired.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IS DESIRous of renting a suite of rooms to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. House first-class, elegantly furnished, and in a fashionable locality. Address HOME, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT AND COMFORTABLE rooms to let, with full board, at No. 363 4th-av., for ladies or gentlemen. Gas, bath, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMIly would let, with board, a large, nicely-furnished front room, with pantry, on second floor, to a gentleman and wife, or to a single gentleman. Reference required. No. 64 West Warren-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SINGLE GENTLEmen, or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board at No. 186½ Adams-st., Brooklyn. The house has gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMIly having a delightful suite of rooms on the first and second floors, would rent them, with board, to a family, or two or three single gentlemen. Apply at 256 Degraw-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—IN the immediate vicinity of Oxford-st., by a gentleman and wife; good board, with a private family, a well furnished room, with bath contiguous. References exchanged. Address, stating terms, W., New-York Post-office, Box No. 623.

A WIDOW LADY IS NEGOTIATING FOR a house in the central part of this City. She would like to secure one or two first-class lodgers. (Breakfast if required.) References exchanged. A basement to let for a physician's office. Address, fully, Mrs. ALLEN, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

ROOMS NEWLY FURNISHED, AND IN very nice order, to let to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, with or without board, in a private family, where the French and English languages are spoken. Apply at No. 42 St. Mark's-place.

NO. 15 EAST 16TH-ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS on the first floor, a parlor and bedroom on the second story, (front,) newly and handsomely furnished, to let, with or without board, to single gentlemen or families without small children.

GRAMERCY PARK, NO. 80 EAST 21ST st.—To let, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms, on second floor, suitable for a family, with private table if desired; house first-class, and beautifully located, between Lexington and 4th avs.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PLEASANT rooms, with board, at No. 37 Cranberry-st., between Willow and Columbia sts. Situation desirable, and five minutes from Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries.

LUMBER.

LUMBER.
STOCK, LEASE, &c., FOR SALE.

We offer for sale our entire stock of Lumber upon our yard, at reduced prices, with the view of closing present interests. The Lumber is in good condition, and embraces

Pine, ⅝ to 4 inches in thickness.
White-Wood, ⅜ to 6 inches in thickness, and columns.
Black Walnut, ⅝ to 6 inches in thickness.
White Ash, ⅝ to 4 inches in thickness.
White Oak, 1 to 3 inches in thickness
Maple, 1 to 4 inches in thickness.
Cherry, ⅝ to 2 inches in thickness.
Hickory, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Beech, 1½ and 2 inches in thickness.
Sycamore, ⅝ of an inch in thickness.
Spruce, ⅝ of an inch in thickness.
Chestnut, 7 and 8 inches square

Also office, sheds, team, lease, and good-will of the business, of about three years' standing.

We propose to sell out entirely within the next ninety days, in quantities as desired; or if a copartnership interest should be wanted by one having $12,000 to $15,000 cash to invest in the business, an arrangement may be effected with one of us to retain an equal interest.

SMITH & GRIDLEY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. Foot of West 22d-st.

WILSON'S PATENT CUT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY VENEERS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1862.
Mr. S. B. WILSON, No. 159 Goerck-st, N. Y.
DEAR SIR: We take pleasure in stating that we have used your PATENT CUT ROSEWOOD VENEERS in our establishment, and that we are much pleased with them. They gave entire satisfaction in all respects, and we cheerfully recommend them to the trade. Very respectfully,
HAINES BROTHERS,
Piano-forte Manufacturers, No. 334 2d-av.
Full assortment cut from choice woods, for sale by S. B. WILSON, No. 159 Goerck-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER ACTIVE OR silent, with from $30,000 to $50,000, to take the place of one deceased, in an established hatters' trimming importing house in good standing and credit. No better opening could present itself to a business man. Address Box No. 2,120 Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN ENgaged in business in this City desires a partner with a capital of $5,000. The business is a safe one, and can be greatly extended to advantage; the best of City references given and required. Address S. R. B., Box No. 1,506, lower Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A first-rate family grocery, doing an excellent paying cash business; stock purchased for cash. For particulars, address for three days, G. E. J., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL PARTNER WANTED—WITH a cash capital of $1,500, in one of the best located and best paying photographic establishments on Broadway, handsomely fitted up, and doing an extensive business. Apply at the Art Gallery, No. 411 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63 cents, (by mail 69 cents,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, FROM 12½ CENTS, stocking yarn 75 cents ℔; cheap worsted goods, Sontags, hoods, leggins, English hosiery, and under-garments; also a large variety of Winter gloves and mitts, dress trimmings, velvets, buttons, bindings, small wares, N. B. Alexander's gloves, nice fitting corsets, 75 cents; hoop skirts, 50 cents, at ELGER'S popular store for first class goods, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. Remember ELGER'S.

BARGAINS.—FUR BONNETS AND CHILdren's fur hats, new styles; bonnets at bargains, black velvet bonnets, bridal bonnets, reception and evening bonnets, straw bonnets, ribbons and flowers.
L. BINNS, Millinery,
No. 581 Broadway, No. 581, up stairs, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

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CHOICE FURS.—NO. 49 BROADWAY, CLOSING at retail much below usual prices.
S. GOGE, Practical Furrier.

AUCTION SALES.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

SECOND SALE OF CONDEMNED UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HORSES AT AUCTION.—To be sold on TUESDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 M., at Chamberlin's stables, 24th-st., near 3d-av., about 20 horses, some in good condition, but sold as they are. Terms cash. By order of Col. D. D. TOMPKINS, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE, on MONDAY, Jan. 20, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., the notes, book accounts, judgments, and two iron safes of the firm of A. Kutner, to be sold for cash by order of JOSEPH BERGER, Assignee.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., sofas, sofa-beds, bureaus, tables, chairs, mirrors, bedsteads, stoves, beds and bedding, carpets, oil-cloths, crockery and glassware, etc.

EXPRESSES.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
ARMY EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 32 Broadway, New-York.

Our fast freight line through to Washington (all rail) in 41 hours. Having completed extra facilities we are prepared to receive and forward all kinds of property to Washington, Alexandria, Annapolis, Fortress Monroe, Newport's News, Camp Hamilton, Hatteras Inlet, Port Royal and Charleston and Savannah Blockading Squadrons, at fair rates of transportation. Agencies are established at the above points under official sanction. Drafts granted on Washington or at Washington on New-York. Mark packages Army Express, and deliver at No. 32 Broadway, up to 4 o'clock daily.
DAVIS, BELDEN & CO., Managers.

DENTISTRY.

DENTAL REMOVAL.—N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 258 (formerly No. 376) Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. Teeth inserted on their Improved Atmospheric Pressure Plates without extracting the roots. Full sets, on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID,
DEALER IN
ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM
From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania.
REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT,
NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy young girl, 16 years of age, a situation, to do up-stairs' work, take care of children, and make herself generally useful; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 292 Houston-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a very respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing, or to take care of children; she understands her business perfectly well, and has the best of City and country reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would take a chambermaid's place and fine washing; is willing and obliging; has first-class City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST EXPErienced young woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry and pastry; her cousin as chambermaid and waitress; does fine washing; she will do the work of a private family; City or country; wages $8 and $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Welsh woman, as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, and can produce best of references from her last employer, with whom she has lived 10 years. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, having lived with many families of distinction in the old country and here; has five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 188 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WISHES A situation as cook, either in a private family or a hotel; understands her business thoroughly—meats, pastry, game, &c.; has no objection to going in the country. Has unexceptionable references. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant woman, as good, plain cook; has no objection to assist with washing and ironing; she understands her business perfectly. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 244 6th av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as cook; understands French and American cooking; is a first-rate washer and ironer, has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 West 27th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED English woman, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation as cook, in a private gentleman's family; none need apply that wants washing done. Call at the boarding-house No. 42 Spring, corner Mulberry-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a Protestant woman who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and is a good baker. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman, as good cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl, as first-class cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of City references. Call or address No. 147 East 11th-st. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED AND REspectable woman wishes a situation in a private family as cook; is a good family baker; has best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 1,383 Broadway, between 48th and 49th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED English woman, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation as cook in a private gentleman's family; none need apply that wants washing done. Call at the boarding-house, No. 212 Mulberry-st., corner of Spring.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A professed cook in a private family; understands her business perfectly; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 74 West 24th-st., next door to 6th-av

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as a good cook and baker in a private family; washing and ironing. Also, a chambermaid wishes a situation; either together or separate, to do either chamberwork or waiting, or to take care of children, and to do plain sewing; the best City references; there would be no objection for either city or country work. Call, for two days, at No. 110 3d-av., between 13th and 14th-sts., in the fancy-store.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED AS plain cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a small family, by a competent girl with good City reference; is a good plain cook and excellent laundress. Call during two days, at No. 92 19th-st., West of 6th-av.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION wanted, as cook or laundress, by a respectable, steady woman; understands French cooking, and is a good bread, cake and pie baker; has good reference for sobriety, honesty and carefulness. Apply, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., between Irving place and 3d-av., first floor, up-stairs, next the fancy store.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as plain cook or first-class laundress; wages $5. Call at No. 381 East 10th-st.

AS PLAIN COOK, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted a situation by a neat, respectable girl, to do good plain cooking, or general housework; is a very excellent washer and ironer, and can be highly recommended; any lady in the City or country desirous of procuring a smart and industrious servant, at moderate wages, will please apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a neat, respectable young girl, to do the general housework of a small private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a neat plain cook; can give good City reference from her last employer; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by an American lady, a situation as housekeeper or seamstress; understands all kinds of work; is perfectly competent to act in the capacity of housekeeper. Any one wishing a competent person, and willing to treat her as one of the family, may call at No. 51 Horatio-st. No objections to the country.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands French fluting and fine washing, or would take a chambermaid's place; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED AS nurse by an English Protestant woman thoroughly experienced in the care and management of young children or an infant; is competent to take entire charge of a nursery; can give undoubted City reference from her employer, where she has lived a number of years. Can be seen at No. 480 3d-av., near 35th-st.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman would like one or two children to dry nurse; is capable of taking the infant from its birth; or as nurse in a gentleman's family, or housekeeper to a widower. Address A. V., No. 1284 Broadway.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN American woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; is willing to make herself useful. Good City reference given. Call at No. 409 2d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., in the store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A SWISS WOMAN, who is a Protestant, a situation as nurse; she has had long experience, and can give good recommendations. Apply at No. 46 Bond-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman wants a situation to take care of a sick lady or gentleman, or wait on grown children; can produce the best of City reference. Apply by person or note, to M. N., No. 102 East Broadway.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as nurse and chambermaid, or would do chamberwork and waiting, and mind children, in a small family. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen till suited at No. 152 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBERWORK AND WAITING.—Situation wanted by a smart, tidy Protestant young woman, or as laundress; no objection to the country; has good City reference, and will be found willing and obliging. Apply for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., first floor, up stairs, next the fancy store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a tidy, competent woman, with no incumbrance or family, a situation as nurse and seamstress; quick at the needle; no objection to a lady who boards, or as chambermaid and waitress; in both capacities she is fully competent; $6 to $7 a month. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXperienced young German woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; will also do waiting and chamberwork, or would go as housekeeper; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 142 Elm-st., near Grand, Room No. 13.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes in the neatest manner; excellent references from her last places. Can be seen at No. 410 6th-av., near 26th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG English woman, a situation as seamstress, or to take care of growing children; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes, and all kinds of family sewing; is cleanly, active, good-tempered and obliging; would be willing to make herself generally useful. No objection to the country. Good City reference. Address No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY IS DESIROUS of obtaining a situation for a young woman, as seamstress, and has no objections to light chamberwork. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 West 30th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman would like to engage as waitress in a good private family; understands her work thoroughly, and can give unexceptionable City reference for neatness and capability. Can be seen, for two days, if not engaged, at No. 116 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A REspectable girl, a situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid; good reference will be given. Call at her present employer's, No. 35 Clinton-place, 8th-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable Protestant girl, as waitress, and to assist with the chamberwork. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 81 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent tidy girl, who lived 3 years in her last situation, a place as waitress and chambermaid; does fine washing, or will do the work of a genteel family; City or country; wages $7; is a most excellent baker and a competent servant. Call at 184 East 21st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS, NURSES, SEAMSTRESSES, HOUSEWORKERS, &c.—N. B. Positively none but nice, tidy, sober, honest, competent and obliging girls need come. Only good families and first-class servants furnished at LOWERRE'S office, No. 320 4th-av., near 25th-st.

ACKERMAN'S EMPLOYMENT INSTITUTE—Has removed from No. 609 Broadway and opened at No. 97 4th-av., near 12th-st., where now can be found a good selection of first-class servants, both male and female, for City and country. Remember No. 97 4th-av. ACKERMAN & CONKLIN, Proprietors.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS COMMERCIAL BUSINESS MAN.—Situation wanted by a gentleman of great experience, application and entire competency, well adapted to the supervision of nearly any kind of commercial business, having filled places of responsibility and trust, familiar with banking, insurance, contracting and the care of estates, as well as the buying and selling of property; is now (on account of absence the past year) open for treaty with any respectable house or corporation for a position; references of the highest order. Address CITIZEN, Box No. 117 *Times* Office, early.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant man, who is just disengaged and has driven in the City the last 15 years; has the very best City reference in every respect; can be seen for 3 days corner of 47th-st. and 6th-av., in Macey's grocery-store, No. 733.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young man, who understands taking care of horses, driving, &c., or would be willing to work on a farm; is willing to make himself useful, and can produce satisfactory references. Apply at No. 167 Bowery.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young Scotchman, single, as gardener; understands the care and management of horses; has been a long time in this country. Can give the best of references. Apply at or address A. B., Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—ENGAGEment is wanted, by a Scotchman, as head gardener and farmer; wife will attend dairy and poultry; no incumbrance; reference unexceptionable. For particulars apply or address ABERDEEN, No. 18 Market-st., New-York.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS salesman, by a man having an extensive acquaintance, and who can influence a large cash trade in a dry goods, notion or silk house. Address J. C., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

AS EXPERIENCED SALESMAN.—WANTed a situation as experienced salesman, or to do the outside business of a flour or grain store. Address SALESMAN, No. 100 West-st., New-York.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE man, a situation as waiter in a private family; has no objection to a private boarding house; he understands his duties thoroughly, and can produce good City reference from his last place. Apply at No. 179 West 22d-st., in the rear.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a steady, active man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has the best of City reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 40 West 13th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG ENGlishman, a situation as waiter in a private family, or a private boarding-house; has no objection to travel; he understands his business thoroughly, and can give satisfactory references. Apply for WILLIAM, to Mr. Beaell, No. 149 Grand-st.

FREE TO EMPLOYERS.—HOUSEKEEPERS will please notice, that we furnish, free of any charge, female help, such as are well qualified and highly recommended to fill any station, in City or country—cooks, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, &c. Call at LOWERRE'S first-class Agency, No. 320 4th-av., near 25th-st.

A YOUTH OF 18, RESIDING WITH HIS parents, active, healthy and willing to work, wishes a situation in some good mercantile business; is a good penman and quick at figures; salary no object. References unexceptionable. Address W. H. J., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

IN A RETAIL GROCERY.—A YOUNG MAN, an American, wishes to procure a situation in some retail grocery; has a good knowledge of the business, and can give the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 124 East 46th-st.

A NEAT AND RAPID PENMAN AND ACCUrate accountant, of four years' experience as assistant bookkeeper in a large dry goods house in this city, wishes to obtain a situation. Refers to late employers. Address W., Box No. 161, *Times* Office.

A LAD OF 16 WISHES EMPLOYMENT in a wholesale store; shipping or hardware preferred. Can refer to his present employer. Address A. W., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $5 PER DAY—MALE or female, selling Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map and Gazetteer of the fifteen Southern States; five feet square; worth $10, price only fifty cents. Lloyd's $100,000 steel-plate Topographical Map of Virginia, five feet square. This is the only map used by Gen. McClellan; worth $20, price 25 cents. Lloyd's official steel-plate Map of Missouri; worth $3, price 25 cents. Lloyd's $5 Railroad Map of America, 3,000,000 copies of which have already been sold; price 25 cents. Agents supplied at half the retail prices, and maps warranted. Maps sent by mail anywhere for two cents postage.
J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, No. 164 Broadway, and Louisville, Ky.

$100—Wanted, a smart young man to open an office in Cincinnati, and take the exclusive wholesale agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps, which sell like the wind. One hundred dollars is sufficient capital. To a young man who will follow instructions, $100 a week may be made. Also, agents to go to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Canada, Detroit, Indianapolis, and Rochester, N. Y., and every other State.

$500—Wanted, an enterprising man, to go to California and take the exclusive agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps. A fortune can be made on these maps in California. Over 3,000,000 copies of one of my maps have been sold in the States, already. Also, a man to go to Havana, South America, Mexico, Germany, and Italy. France and England are taken, and agents coining money.

LLOYD'S MAPS ARE IN FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN.

EVIDENCE OF THE CORRECTNESS
OF
LLOYD'S MAPS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Publisher

SIR: Please forward immediately, by mail, directed to the secretary of State, Copies of Lloyd's Topographical Map of Virginia, Lloyd's Military Map and Gazetteer of the Southern States, Lloyd's Official Map of Missouri, and Lloyd's American Railroad Map. Send your bill to George E. Baker, Disbursing Clerk. Also send me circulars of all new maps you may issue. Respectfully, yours,
J. C. DERBY, Librarian State Department.

From the New-York Herald, Nov. 3, 1861.

We have received a fine copy of Lloyd's great Military Map of the "Seat of War in Virginia." This is the best and only official map in existence, taken from actual surveys by order of the Executive. It is beautifully printed from steel plates, and colored with great perfection of art, and is the only map used in the planning of our campaigns in Virginia by our Commander-in-chief. The publisher is J. T. Lloyd, No. 164 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Esq.

SIR: I am well pleased with your Map of Virginia. It is altogether the best I have seen. I inclose $1 for three copies of Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map of the Southern States. Respectfully yours,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—In a dry goods jobbing house; a competent and experienced young man, with unexceptionable references. Salary not over $600.

Also, a young man, 18 or 20 years of age, as assistant cashier. Salary not over $150 the first year.

Also, two bright, intelligent boys, 16 or 18 years old.

Applicants for the above situations will address W. H. W., Box No. 180 *Times* Office, in their own handwriting, giving age, qualifications and references.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTED, a girl who is a good cook, washer and ironer, and willing to do general housework. None but Protestants need apply. Wages $8 per month. Apply at No. [illegible] South 1st-st., Williamsburgh, Mrs. REED.

A SALESMAN.—A HAT AND STRAW GOODS salesman, with a good near-by acquaintance, can make an arrangement with a well-established house, by addressing, with real name and full particulars, A. C., Box No. 3,016 Post-office.

A LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A FRENCH, Swiss, or German lady's maid, who understands dressing hair, to wait upon a lady; City reference required. Apply at 10 and 4 o'clock, at Fifth-av. Hotel, No. [illegible]

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A YOUNG WOman who understands fine washing and fluting. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 1 East 18th-st., southeast corner 5th-av.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 15 or 16, as waiter in a boarding-house. Also, a bell boy, to tend the door. Must bring good references. Apply at ACKERMAN'S Employment Institute, No. 97 4th av., between 11th and 12th sts., at 10 A. M.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS
Cured in a few hours, and the skin made delicately soft and white, by the use of
TADMAN & CO.'S
CAMPHOR CAKE WITH GLYCERINE.
Requires no artificial heat in applying, as it dissolves readily when applied to the skin.
No. 61 Bleecker-st. and No. [illegible] 4th-av. By mail, 25 cents.

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 33 Exchange-place,

Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 73 6TH-AV., CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE. JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1862.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to Depositors, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto; and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto; payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest. The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON,

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JANUARY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

GOLD AND SILVER
WANTED AT A PREMIUM,
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST.

BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No 70 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—At an election for fourteen Directors of this Company, composing the second class, the same gentlemen were reëlected for three years.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board RICHARD OAKLEY, Esq., was reëlected President for the ensuing year.

DIRECTORS.

Richard Oakley,	Edwd. F. Davison,	Oliver Hoyt,
Sheldon Smith,	George Barrell,	George T. Plume,
C. J. S. Thompson,	Hy. A. Smythe,	James C. Holden,
Edmund A. Smith,	Aaron L. Reid,	Albert Clark,
G. W. Powers,	William H. Scott,	Wm. Hertzel,
E. V. Haughwout,	Fred'k C. Oakley,	John M. Tobin,
Gouvr. S. Bibby,	F. J. Hosford,	Benj. W. Floyd,
Abel K. Foster,	John F. Holbrook,	Oliver Bryan,
M. B. Spaulding,	J. S. T. Stranahan,	Joseph S. Lowrey,
William Tilden,	Wm. K. Hinman,	Whitney B. Noble,
Daniel L. Ross,	Peter F. Randolph,	James C. Harriott,
Oscar Cheesman,	G. W. Burnham,	Martin A. Howell,
Francis Many,	John P. Wakeman,	Edward A. Bibby,
R. W. Martin,	Theodore W. Todd,	Andrew V. Stout.

RICHARD OAKLEY, President.
JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862. }

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 14TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

James H. Pinkney,	J. Green Pearson,
James Irwin,	R. W. Howes,
James S. Petrie,	Francis Brown,
Jno. McKesson,	George Warren,
J. T. B. Maxwell,	James L. Todd,
H. W. Belcher,	Wm. C. Barrett,
Francis Tomes, Jr.,	A. S. DePeyster,
Jno. Tappin,	Alden Wattles,
F. A. Conkling,	S. C. Southmayd,
Henry Anstice,	Solomon Banta,
Chas. H. Wilmerding,	Jno. H. Macy,
Henry Demarest,	James Rogers,
W. S. Hanford,	Geo. W. Clark,
P. Kemble Paulding,	Jno. Wilson,
Junius A. Fuller,	Wm. A. Pond,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES H. PINKNEY was unanimously reëlected President, and J. GREEN PEARSON Vice-President, for the ensuing year.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862. }

NOTICE.—AT AN ELECTION, HELD THIS DAY, for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected:

FOR DIRECTORS:

BENEDICT LEWIS, JR.,	JOHN W. MERSEREAU,
DAVID COTHEAL,	JOHN GRAY,
GEORGE BELL,	JOS. BRITTON,
PETER F. RANDOLPH,	HENRY A. POLHAMUS,
STEPHEN HYATT,	JOHN N. HAYWARD,

JAMES C. BALDWIN.

For Inspectors—HIRAM RAYNOR, JOHN McMENOMY, WM. HIBBARD.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1862. }

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-law. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 till 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of Febrary next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine, or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.

Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 1mo., 7th, 1862.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862. }

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 20th inst. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and, if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from 1st inst.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON }
RAILROAD CO., CINCINNATI, Jan. 14, 1862. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company Bonds numbered 961 to 965 inclusive, that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company will purchase said bonds at eighty cents on the dollar, according to the contract between said companies, dated February 8, 1859, if presented at the office of E. R. Bebb, Esq., No. 10 Barclay-st., New-York.

F. H. SHORT, Sec'y.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office, No. 483 Broadway, on MONDAY, 20th inst. Poll will open at 12, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF 25th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest on all sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, draw interest from the 1st.

THOS. CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 46 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862. }

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

WANTED—INSURANCE STOCKS IN THE FOLlowing Companies: Manhattan, City, Rutgers, National, Goodhue, Equitable, Excelsior, Home, Niagara, Continental, Washington, Merchants' and Phenix Insurance Companies. By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 145 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of January inst., at 12 o'clock, M. Dated, 13th January, 1862. CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, Sec'y.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

WANTED—LEE COUNTY (IOWA) EIGHT PER cent. Bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

WANTED.—NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN railroad 6 ₩ cent. and 7 ₩ cent. bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIAN MARINE INSURANCE Company Stock, cheap, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits received on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.

6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.

THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,142 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $637,372 46 IN THE PAST 20 MONTHS.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of all the holders of Land Grant Mortgage Bonds numbered from 1,992 to 3,950 inclusive, for $1,000 each, and from 1 to 100 inclusive, for $500 each, who are opposed to the measures adopted by the holders of low numbers to prevent the equal participation of all the first mortgage bondholders in the benefit of the mortgage, will be held at the office of J. L. Jernegan, Esq., No. 54 William-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 20, at 12 o'clock.

EZRA NYE,	ALEX. LAW,
NATHANIEL ROSS,	JONATHAN RANSOM,
SAM'L RICHARDSON,	H. H. PALMER,

Committee.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE INSTITUTION for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1861, as follows: On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding $500 at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 20th inst. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-AV.—Opposite the Cooper Institute. Interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500 and Five (5) per Cent. over $500, will be payable on 20th inst. Open daily from 9 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS, OR HOLDers of claims for goods delivered to the Quartermasters in New-York and Philadelphia, during the months of October, November and December, wishing to realize cash for them, can do so, at a low rate, by applying to BRAGDON & GAULT, Importers' and Traders' Bank Building, Murray-st., third office from Broadway.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.

JAMES M. McKINLEY, Secretary.

BERKSHIRE RAILROAD STOCK, MILwaukee and Watertown Railroad Bonds, and overdue Coupons bought. GEO. K. SISTARE, 44 Exchange-place.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 22.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 29.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Jan. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, Jan. 25
GLASGOW	SATURDAY, Feb. 1

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY	Jan. 7, 1862	MONDAY	March 3
TUESDAY	Feb. 4, 1862	SATURDAY	March 29

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1862.—The members of this Association are invited to attend the funeral of Quartermaster Robert S. Oakley, an old Fourth Company man, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the Congregational Church, corner of Clinton and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn. By order.

ASHER TAYLOR, Adjutant.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE,
JANUARY 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. per Annum on sums of $500 and under, and of five (5) per cent. per annum on sums over that amount, which have been on deposit three (3) or six (6) months previous to this date, will be paid on or after the 20th of January.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest as from Jan. 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

N. Y. EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1862.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of TEN per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 9th inst.

The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 10 Wall-st. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a cash Dividend of Four per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday, the 18th inst. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Fifty per cent. on the earned premiums on policies, written with the participation provision, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861. Scrip for which will be issued to policy-holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 15, 1862. Transfer books will be closed until the 18th inst.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI }
RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1862. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has been declared by this Company, out of the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1861, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, to stockholders registered in the New-York books. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, at Cleveland, Ohio. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until Feb. 2 next. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest, at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 20th day of January. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, }
No. 1 Post-office Building, Montague-st., }
BROOKLYN, Jan. 1, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed till the 15th inst. By order of the Board.

H. WARREN, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of January.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Dec. 17, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 69 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Quarterly Dividend of two and a-half per cent., payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at this office. The Transfer Book will be closed until the 16th inst.

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY,—Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY next, Jan. 20.

The transfer books will remain closed until the 20th.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 108 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 14, 1862. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, }
OFFICE Nos. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand.

JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 10 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 170 Broadway, Jan. 6, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 10th inst.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 102 BROADWAY, N. Y. Jan. 3, 1862. }

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., }
No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on demand.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—JAN. 14, 1862.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable Feb. 1, 1862. The transfer books will be closed till that date.

HENRY POPE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.

WALTER MONANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INS. CO., NO. 102 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1862. }

THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after THURSDAY, 16th inst.

H. N. LAMPORT, Secretary.

OFFICE LA FAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 347 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 14, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Sec.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 50 Wall-st. A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared this day payable on demand.

ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.
JAN. 15, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on MONDAY Jan. 13, at the Bank of America.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of GOODHUE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The outstanding concerns of the house will be adjusted by either of the partners, who are to use the signature of the firm in liquidation.

ROBERT C. GOODHUE,
CHARLES C. GOODHUE,
PELATIAH PERIT,
RICHARD WARREN WESTON,
HORACE GRAY,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of WESTON & GRAY, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by GOODHUE & CO.

RICHARD WARREN WESTON.
HORACE GRAY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF ANSON BAKER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the late firm will please present the same to the undersigned, who will sign the name of the late firm, in liquidation.

CHARLES BAKER.
ANSON BAKER.
No. 47 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of CHAS. & W. CUDLIPP is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business hereafter will be carried on by Chas. Cudlipp, on his own account, who is alone authorized to sign the name of the late firm.

W. H. CUDLIPP.
CHAS. CUDLIPP.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

NOW READY.—IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON CERTAIN MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SUBJECTS, INTENDED FOR POPULAR USE.—Revised Edition.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., ex-Professor of Special Anatomy and Pathology, in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York; author of "The Fallacy of Cauterization in the Treatment of Seminal, Nervous, Consumptive, Uterine, Vaginal, Cutaneous, and Sexual Diseases, substituting an entirely new, original and successful Method for the Cure of these Complaints." Price $1, mailed. To be had of GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway; WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, Nassau-st.; the Author, No. 668 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 30 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. HENRY, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. Medical College, (see diploma in his office, No. 77 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway,) may be consulted, as usual, on diseases of a certain class, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. A practice of 24 years (six of which have been at the Hospitals in this City,) devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables him to guarantee a cure in all cases, or make no charge. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been tampered with by the use of quack medicines, and consequently suffering from secondary or constitutional syphilis, are specially invited to call. Private entrance. Consultations free.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.—THE REMEDY which experience abundantly proves to be the most successful in the gout, rheumatic gout, and inflammatory rheumatism, is Reynolds' Gout Specific. A single dose will, in a few hours remove the most agonizing pains, and a few repetitions will effectually subdue the complaint; and its composition is so innocent that a child may take it with safety. May be obtained of Mr. S. NEWBY, No. 54 Fulton-st., corner of Cliff-st., N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 45 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

SEAT OF WAR.

In view of the important operations which our armies and fleets are about undertaking, we have prepared a new edition of our Map of Virginia, Maryland, &c. It is the most accurate and detailed Map of that region.

E. & G. W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-st.

FIRE-ARMS MANUFACTURERS, IN WANT of gun-stocks, can find a responsible party to enter into a contract to furnish, finished, subject to Government inspection, any number of stocks desired, at short notice. Address UNION, Station F, Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

This evening will be presented the grand scenic spectacle of

THE NAIAD QUEEN,

which has been for some months in preparation, and which will be produced with new scenery of unequaled splendor by Charles Getz; new mechanical contrivances and wonderful transformations by George Wilson; new music by Mollenhauer, and fascinating dances by ROSA WOOD and

A FULL AND BRILLIANT CORPS DE BALLET.
Mr. J. S. CLARKE
will sustain his great comic personation of
SCHNAPPS.

Naiad Queen	Miss Clifton.	Sir Rupert	Mr. B. Hill.
Bridget	Mrs. Walcot.	The Baron	Mr. Davidge.
Fluvia	Miss Brown.	Amphibio	Mr. Davenport.
Idex	Miss Wilkes.	Sparkle	Miss Rosa Wood.

It will be preceded by (for the last time) Bourcicault's setting in a fairy frame of Charles Dickens' lovely Christmas story of "The Cricket of the Hearth," entitled

DOT,

with its unequaled cast.

Mr. J. S. Clarke .... as .... Tilly Slowboy

Doors open at 6½; commence at 7; conclude at 10½.

On MONDAY will be presented, previous to the "Naiad Queen," for the first time at this Theatre, John Madison Morton's interesting drama of

THE SENTINEL OF THE NIGHT.

Coco .... Mr. J. S. CLARKE

WALLACK'S.
STANDARD COMEDIES.
SATURDAY,
Bourcicault's Comedy,
LONDON ASSURANCE.

Charles Courtly	Mr. Lester Wallack
Meddle	Mr. Blake
Sir Harcourt Courtly	Mr. Charles Fisher
Dazzle	Mr. Reynolds
Max Harkaway	Mr. Norton
Dolly Spanker	Mr. Floyd
Cool	Mr. Young
Lady Gay Spanker	Mrs. Hoey
Grace Harkaway	Miss Mary Gannon
Pert	Mrs. John Sefton

MONDAY—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER will be repeated, in consequence of the GREAT OVERFLOW at the second representation.

TUESDAY—(First time here)—CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE.

WEDNESDAY—(First time here)—A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND.

THURSDAY—(First time here)—THE HONEYMOON.

Performance to terminate before 11 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Second week of the great artists.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, 1862,
DAMON AND PYTHIAS;
OR, THE TEST OF FRIENDSHIP.

DAMON	Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.
PYTHIAS	Mr. JAS. W. WALLACK.
HERMION	Mrs. JAS. W. WALLACK.

To conclude with the elegant comedy of the
HONEYMOON.

Duke Aranza	Mr. Jas. W. Wallack.
Rolando	Mr. Wm. Wheatley.
Juliana	Mrs. Julia B. Barrow.

In consequence of the annual ball of the New-York Fire Department taking place at this theatre on Monday evening next, there will be no dramatic performance given on that night.

On TUESDAY, Jan. 21,
JANE SHORE,
with an immense cast.

Admission, to all parts of the house, 50 cents; secured parquette stalls, 75 cents.

YOUNG MEN'S REUNION
In aid of the funds of
THE LADIES' HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,
At IRVING HALL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1862.

Persons having tickets for Feb. 12 can have them exchanged on application to the chairman,
ISAAC S. SOLOMON, No. 369 Broadway.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
TWENTIETH SEASON, 1861-62.
The Public Rehearsal (No. 8) will take place at
IRVING HALL,
On SATURDAY, January 18,
At 3½ o'clock P. M.
Extra tickets 50 cents each.
By order.
J. G. BEISHEIM, Secretary.

LECTURES.

"COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE."

AN ENTIRELY NEW HUMOROUS LECTURE ON *Courtship and Marriage*, will be delivered by
Mr. DE CORDOVA,
At Irving Hall, on MONDAY, Jan. 20, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets at the Music-stores of Messrs. Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway, and Messrs. William Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway, and at the door on the evening of the entertainment.

REV. J. HYATT SMITH, OF PHILADELPHIA, volunteers to lecture in the Pilgrim Baptist Church, 33d-st., west of 8th-av., WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Spirit of '76 and '61, or the First and Second Wars for Independence.* Tickets 25 cents. Come, friends, and while you amuse yourself, help us pay our floating debt.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, IN SINGING and in the French language, given by an experienced Professor from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Terms: Music, $10; both, $15. Most satisfactory reference to present pupils. Address H., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT.

A full assortment of these unrivaled instruments for sale, at the lowest prices, by the manufacturers, at their warerooms 506 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons and Alexandre Organs, and T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, are the finest instruments for parlor and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and melodeons, from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet music, music books and all kinds of music merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

NEW MUSIC—VOCAL.—"A PENNY FOR Your Thoughts," "Little Jenny Dow," "Lizzie Dies To-night," "Jenny's Coming o'er the Green," and "Why have my Loved Ones Gone," by Stephen C. Foster; song of the "Contrabands," "O, let my People Go," as sung by them at Fortress Monroe, with parody on the same; "Pleasant Words for All," song and chorus, by J. Roberts; "Rock me to Sleep Mother," by Kane O'Donnell, price 25 cents each, or five pieces for $1, mailed free. Pianist in attendance to try new music.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, 481 Broadway, Publisher.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES.
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS undoubtedly the best in the world. Constantly exhibited in competition with others, they have never failed to take the first prize. New-York Agency, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard.

MASON BROTHERS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AT NO. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st. A fine assortment of the celebrated Fischer's Pianos, with the best modern improvements, full iron frames, overstrung patent damper, and fully warranted.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., No. 487 BROADWAY.—We are selling our Pianos very cheap to accommodate holiday purchasers. A new scale 7¼ octave piano is much admired.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 206 8th-av., near 21st-st.—Classes are now forming for the second quarter, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS—AFTERNOON and EVENING. All the fashionable and approved dances taught. Pupils may commence at any time. Apply as above.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 59 West 14th-st. Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays and Mondays and Thursdays. Quarter commences from the day of entry. Private classes and schools attended.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOSEPH S. HAWKINS, DAVID LOGAN and CHARLES H. BUCKMASTER, plaintiffs, against —— COSBY and —— ANDERSON, copartners, under the firm of Cosby & Anderson, defendants. Summons. To the above-named defendants—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and fifty-four dollars and fifty-two cents, with interest from the 4th day of June, 1861, besides the costs of this action. Dated Dec. 6, 1861.

MAN & PARSONS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The said complaint was filed in the office of said Clerk on the 13th day of December, 1861.

MAN & PARSONS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
d14-1aw6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, in the office of J. F. Mitchell, Esq., No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of February next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 21, 1861.

EDWARD E. MITCHELL, }
WM. McMURRAY, } Executors.
GEORGE G. BYRON. }
au24-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAY S. LEWIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. Francis Walton, No. 41 Park-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 12, 1861.

EMILY F. LEWIS, Executrix.
EDWARD P. GILBERT, Executor.
s14-1aw6mS*

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE BOWER OF BEAUTY,
THE FINEST FAIRY PIECE IN THE WORLD!
Introducing all the beautiful scenery, magic and mechanical effects from the Grand Spectacle, the

NAIAD QUEEN

THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
THE CONNECTICUT GIANTESS,
The Handsomest Fat Girl and the Largest
MOUNTAIN OF HUMAN FLESH

Ever seen, 18 years old, weighs 628 pounds, and measures 7 feet 5 inches round, a perfect female Lambert, may be seen at all hours, day and evening; as may also

THE GREAT LIVING WHALE,
From the Coast of Labrador, which is convalescent, and
EATS HALF A BUSHEL OF LIVE EELS DAILY.
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
From the River Nile, in Egypt.
THE GRAND AQUARIA,
With its myriads of Living Fish; 8 LARGE SPECKLED BROOK TROUT; 12 LIVING SEA HORSES.
GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON, MONSTER SNAKES,
HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, &c., &c.
Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

The world-famous Comedy,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
is received nightly with
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER
and
UNCEASING APPLAUSE,
Creating
A CARNIVAL OF FUN.
TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY NIGHT,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

CROWDS HAVE BEEN,
AND STILL THEY GO;
CROWDS HAVE BEEN,
AND STILL THEY GO,
CROWDS HAVE BEEN,
AND STILL THEY GO,
STILL THEY GO
A-WHALING,
EVERY NIGHT
FOR SIXTEEN WEEKS,
EVERY NIGHT
FOR SIXTEEN WEEKS,
EVERY NIGHT
FOR SIXTEEN WEEKS,
FOR SIXTEEN WEEKS,
AND STILL THEY GO,
STILL THEY GO
A-WHALING.

The Captain is a jolly tar,
The crew a jolly crew;
The passengers they jolly are,
And jolly laughter too.
All aboard at 7 P. M.,
The anchor soon we'll weigh;
Bring Alice, Susie, Ben, and Jim—
They'll ne'er forget the day.

THE LIVING WHALEMEN.
THE LIVING WHALEMEN.
THE LIVING WHALEMEN.
HOPE CHAPEL,
NO. 720 BROADWAY,
WHERE HILARITY AND MIRTH PREVAIL.
NO TEDIOUS INTERMISSION.
FUN AND EXCITEMENT THE WHOLE VOYAGE.
EVERY EVENING at 7¼ o'clock.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission, 25 cents; children, 13 cents.

WONDERFUL! WONDERS!!

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassable and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

GALLERY OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE, No. 548 BROADWAY.
OLD DUSSELDORF.
A NEW NIAGARA, by GEO. L. BROWN.
(A Sunset View of the great Cataract.)
NIAGARA IN WINTER, by GIGNOUX.
THE BAY OF CAPRI, by BIERSTADT.
AN ORIGINAL ABDEL KADER, by POWELL.
DOVER CLIFFS, by THAYER, Senior,
in addition to more than one hundred other works of art.

The entire profits of the Exhibition to be given to the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Admission 10 cents.

TIFFANY & CO.

TO LET OR LEASE,
NIBLO'S CONCERT ROOM,
Which has been elegantly frescoed and painted by Signor MOLINI, and arranged with
STAGE, PARQUET AND DRESS CIRCLE,
Suitable for
CONCERTS, LECTURES, &c., &c.
For terms, &c., apply to
A. T. STEWART,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BANJO TAUGHT—BANJO TAUGHT,
MR. GEORGE C. DOBSON,
THE KING BANJOIST OF AMERICA,

will guarantee to make the pupil a proficient performer on the Banjo for the sum of $5. Call and satisfy yourself in regard to Mr. DOBSON'S ability as a performer and a teacher. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., a few doors of 4th-st., New-York.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE ON SATURDAY, Jan. 25, the exhibition of Gignoux's INDIAN SUMMER IN VIRGINIA, at Schaus' new Gallery, No. 749 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons that I have withdrawn from the firm of BAYLES, HAMILTON & CO., and will be in no way responsible for any debts contracted by the said firm after this date.

A. HUYLER DE MOTT.
JAN. 8, 1862.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING THE SESSION LAWS.—Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received until Saturday, the 1st day of March next, for printing and publishing nineteen hundred copies of the Session Laws of the State of New-York, to be passed this year, to be printed upon similar paper, and with similar type as the Laws of 1859; it being expressly understood that should the Legislature order an extra or additional number of copies to be published, the same will be printed and furnished by the contractor or contractors at the same rate per copy as the number now required to be printed shall be agreed to be executed. The proposals to designate the price per signature for the work; and the person or persons proposing shall agree to have the printing done in the City of Albany.

To every proposal or bid for the printing there must be annexed a guarantee subscribed by a guarantor of sufficient ability, that the person or persons making such bid, will, if the same be accepted, enter into contract according to the terms thereof, and give the security required by law in such cases, within ten days from the time he or they shall receive notice of the acceptance of his or their bid; and to every such guarantee there must be annexed a certificate of the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney-General, Treasurer, State Engineer and Surveyor, or the Judge of the County where the guarantor resides, that the guarantor is a man of property, and able to make good his guarantee.

Each proposal will be sealed up with the guarantee, and directed on the outside, "Proposals for Printing," and when thus sealed up and directed, the proposition should be inclosed in a separate envelope and directed to the undersigned, or either of them.

ALBANY, Jan. 10, 1862.
HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until 3 P. M., of the 20th inst., for building an extension to the Post-office building. Plans and specifications can be examined, and information obtained, only at the office of the architect, Griffith Thomas, Esq., No. 470 Broadway, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. The proposals, indorsed, "Proposals for Post-office Extension," are to be addressed to the undersigned. It is understood that the Postmaster-General shall have the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

W. B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

NEWS FROM REBELDOM.

The War a Crusade Against Slavery.

REBEL VIEWS OF THE STONE BLOCKADE.

What is Being Done at the Rebel Capital.

RELIABLE INTELLIGENCE FROM THE NORTH.

OPERATIONS ON THE GULF COAST.

Commercial and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

SLAVERY AND THE WAR.

From the Memphis Avalanche.

The war upon the South, which was begun with high-sounding pretext of devotion to the Stars and Stripes and attachment to the Union, has degenerated into a blind, atrocious and fanatical crusade against the institution of Slavery. The vulgar and blood-thirsty Abolitionism of old JOHN BROWN, in all its unmitigated brutality and villainy, is now rampant at Washington. Eschewing all statesmanship, all the obligations of the Constitution, and all justice and humanity, the Northern politicians have given themselves up to the prosecution of the crude schemes of the very *canaille* of Abolitionism, and in their blind rage seek to level in indiscriminate ruin the institutions and civilization of half a continent. Forfeiting all claim to the character of statesmen, they have converted themselves into a horde of vulgar incendiaries, as despicable as they are atrocious and immeasurably wicked. From henceforth, all who sympathize with them, who enlist in their armies, or in any way lend them aid and comfort, become partners in their inexplicable guilt, and sink themselves to the same depth of brutal depravity.

The contrast between the enlightened, humane and honorable policy of the South and that of the North, affords the most striking proof of the humanizing and beneficent influences of Slavery. The civilized nations of the earth are beginning to open their eyes to the elevating and salutary effects upon society of this ennobling institution. They see a people reared under its influences, displaying in the conduct of a war waged against them with unexampled atrocity, and an utter disregard of the rules of civilized warfare, all that justice, humanity, magnanimity, moderation, and stainless chivalry, which enter into the highest type of human civilization, in damaging contrast with the low, vulgar and brutal atrocity of their adversaries, which only finds a parallel in the Sepoys of India, and the Druses of Syria, whose crimes against humanity have recently excited the abhorrence of Christendom. These developments of national character are causing the people of Europe to revise their notions of the subject of Slavery.

The history of the world may be challenged to show a nation which has reached or long maintained a high civilization, without Slavery, either absolute, as in the South and other countries; or in a modified form, as in the present European systems of labor. A monotonous social level, without the subordination of a menial class to one dominant and superior, is uniformly attended with social degeneracy and corruption, and national weakness and degradation; as witness the effeminate populations of India, and the degenerate North, which has not been able to preserve its virtue or its freedom against the deteriorating influence of its false and defective social system.

The hostility of the North against the South and Southern institutions, is prompted by malignant envy of the superior advantages which the South enjoys as the results of Slavery. This atrocious war is the offspring of a malignant jealousy in the Northern mind, of the superior prowess, prosperity and happiness of the Southern people—jealousy which hates the excellence it cannot reach. PHELPS, the Yankee Abolitionist, in command at Ship Island, in his recent proclamation, discloses clearly the real grudge which is inciting the Northern Vandals to such desperate efforts for the destruction of Slavery. He says:

"It is our conviction that monopolies are as destructive as competition is conservative of the principles and vitalities of republican government; the slave labor is a monopoly which excludes free labor and competition, that slaves are kept in comparative idleness and ease in a fertile half of our arable national territory; while free laborers, constantly augmenting in numbers from Europe, are *confined* to the other half, and are *often distressed by want*; that the free labor of the North has more need *of expansion* into the Southern States, from which it is virtually excluded, than Slavery had into Texas in 1848."

The thief would steal the property of his neighbors, which he at once envies and covets. He utters the sentiment of a burglar or a footpad, who thinks himself entitled to appropriate the property of others, simply because he craves it. The South fully appreciates the motives and designs of her marauding invaders, and will continue to repulse them with a heroism and determination only increased by the progressive development of their unparalleled villainy.

THE STONE BLOCKADE.

From the Memphis Avalanche, Jan. 8.

The attempt to blockade the Southern ports by sinking obstructions, is a high-handed outrage upon the rights of all maritime neutrals, and one which the commercial nations of Europe will not endure patiently. The latest advices show that it is universally condemned and execrated. Even the German Powers, which have been rather favorably disposed towards the North, are forced to join in the universal condemnation of this barbarous and illegal act. It has already raised a storm throughout Europe which cannot be allayed but by the entire removal of the blockade. England and France have come to an understanding on the subject, and are evidently resolved to abate the nuisance, with armed force. The Machiavellian sophistry of SEWARD will not induce them to tolerate it another day. It is too shocking to the moral sense of the civilized world, too flagrant a violation of the law of nations, and too injurious to the commerce of the world, to be palliated by any excuses he can offer.

It is a virtual admission of the inefficiency of LINCOLN's blockade, of his inability to enforce it by an adequate naval power, and it will be so regarded in Europe. *Taken in connection with the fact that some six or seven hundred vessels have already run this pretended blockade,* it will be taken as conclusive evidence of its illegality, and determine the European powers to dispute it by armed interference.

The Lincolnites themselves are beginning to open their eyes to the true merits of the question, and to doubt the validity of their own proceedings. The truth is dawning on their darkened and besotted understandings that the ports of an enemy cannot be blockaded by any such barbarous expedients as they have resorted to. While affecting to regard the war on the South as a mere rebellion, they have been according to her the character of a belligerent, that they might exercise the right of blockade; and Europe, acquiescing in that view of the Southern Confederacy, treating her as, *de facto*, a foreign and hostile power, at war with the United States, have submitted to the blockade, though deeply injurious to their interests.

Perceiving that while insisting on the right of blockade, their stone blockade is palpably and flagrantly illegal, the Federals now seek to take a new tack, to change their position, and repudiate that which they have occupied in the face of Europe for the last eight months. They would now assume that the Southern ports are their own, and not those of an enemy, and that they have a right to close them by law, as a measure of domestic police, into the propriety of which other nations have no right to inquire.

To this end, THADDEUS STEVENS, from the Committee of Ways and Means in the Federal House of Representatives, has reported a bill repealing the laws creating the ports of the rebellious States ports of entry, and thus closing them against foreign commerce by law—by a mere paper blockade. By this dodge the Federals hope to legalize their stone fleet obstructions, and induce European nations to submit to exclusion from Southern ports, without the maintainance of an efficient blockade.

This would be an exceedingly convenient *ruse* for the Federals, if they could induce neutral Governments to acquiesce in it. It would cut the gordian knot of their present difficulties, and save them the vast expense and trouble of blockading our coast. But they will do no such thing. The European Powers will not permit the rump Government thus to play fast and loose—to blow hot and cold—to declare the South a belligerent one day and a rebel the next—to maintain a blockade for eight months, and then exchange it for an embargo. To humor this weak and fractious Government, they have accorded to it the right of blockade, which it could only exercise against a belligerent, to their own injury and serious inconvenience; and they will not now consent that it shall change its position, on finding it untenable. Such trifling will not be tolerated by Governments having a spark of self-respect.

But there is another difficulty in the way of this new Federal trick. If it be conceded that the ports of the South are still within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, its treaty stipulations with other Governments will forbid its closing them. Their ports, in pursuance of those treaties, are still open to Northern ships, and until those treaties are repealed, the Federal Government has no right to close any of its ports. If it may close the ports of the South, it may also close those of the North, which would be assuming the absurd position that, in the face of subsisting commercial treaties, guaranteeing reciprocal freedom of commercial intercourse, one party may shut its ports, and yet enjoy unrestricted access to the ports of the other—may enjoy its share of the benefits of a contract, while refusing to perform its part of it.

Such a flagitious violation of treaty stipulations, will inevitably bring down upon the faithless LINCOLN Government the vengeance of all the powers, whose rights may be sacrificed by it.

THAT RAM.

The New-Orleans *Bulletin*, of the 4th, says that on Wednesday morning last, Lieut. WARLEY, the gallant commander of the ram *Manassas*, carried his vessel out of Passe à L'Outre, and remained for several hours within sight of the Federal blockading fleet, anxiously waiting for them to attack him. They refused, however, to accept a challenge, notwithstanding the blockaders were the steamer *Mississippi* and two sailing vessels, which were also joined by two other ships. They evidently held in remembrance the battle of the Passes.

GOSSIP FROM RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.

RICHMOND, Dec. 30, 1861.

Christmas has come and gone, the holidays are nearly over, and midwinter rapidly approaches. The festive season has been remarkably quiet in all respects at the seat of Government. In the camps all has been serene, as much so as if no hostile lines confronted our forces; in the city, the hilarities of our yearly saturnalia have been attended with but little lawlessness and violence, and the social entertainments customary at this period have been of an unusually temperate character. One or two stabbings in the streets and numerous little evening parties have marked the Christmas week, which will be set down as altogether the dullest within the memory of that worthy personage—the oldest inhabitant.

Here and there, at old mansions in the country, the holidays were celebrated after the ancient fashion, with innocent fun and love making by parties of fair young maidens and officers on furlough, just as though "wild war's deadly blast" had never been blown across the border, and the blockade was a mere delusion. In the glow of the bright wood fires the young heroes told the story of Bethel, and Manassas, and Leesburgh, and perhaps another story of a tenderer, but not less interesting sort, into the eager ears of enraptured listeners; and as the joyous time wore away, few thought of the months to come, the privations and exposure of the encampment and the bivouac, the long, and it may be the final, separation between the guests of the hospitable homestead. The weather of the current December, which has been all along more like Italy than Virginia, became softer and more delicious as Christmas approached, and is even now as bright and beautiful as a dream.

Fine weather for military operations, and yet nothing whatever has been done in the Peninsula or on the Potomac. We are still under the spell of the 'masterly inactivity."

Capt. LYNCH, well known to the world as the commander of the Dead Sea expedition, is the only enterprising officer in the forces now in Virginia, who has profited by the favorable weather to engage the enemy. On Saturday, the 28th, he gallantly dashed out into Hampton Roads from Elizabeth River, with the little Confederate steamer *Sea Bird*, and opened fire upon the Yankee steamer *Express*, having the schooner *Sherwood*, a United States transport, in tow. The *Express* quickly dropped the *Sherwood*, and made off with the expedition her name suggests, while Capt. LYNCH secured the schooner, and brought her into Norfolk, under the fire of nine Federal gunboats. One gunboat was badly disabled, and the *Express* was set on fire—beyond which we are ignorant of the damage done by the well-served pieces of the *Sea Bird*.

A very foolish and fatal duel, originating in a quarrel about the price of a box of candles, was fought on the 24th inst., near Young's Mill, in the Peninsula, between Dr. FORWARD and Lieut. JONES, both of Col. HUNT's Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers, which terminated mortally to both parties. Only one report was heard, and the combatants fell in their places and died in a few minutes. Within the last two days, an affair of honor has been ripened into a hostile meeting between two officers of high rank now in Richmond, but was nipped in the bud yesterday by the timely arrest of one of the principals at his hotel. Far better would it be for these gentlemen, who are so sensitive to affront, to consider that in time of war every life is wanted by the country, and to imitate the example recently set in New-Orleans, of settling the dispute by a resort to fisticuffs.

Congress took a recess of a few days for the holidays, and was to reassemble to-day. A few members were in their seats, but no business was transacted.

The melancholy suicide of Gen. COCKE remains a mystery. A man of the highest character and position, a millionaire, with a loving family and everything that makes live desirable, nothing but aberration of mind can account for it.

FROM THE GULF COAST.

Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 3, 1862.

Mobile has become a point of interest among the many others along the borders of our leaguered land. That she will be treated to the disagreeable attentions of Dr. LINCOLN's "Sea Hessians," sooner or later, is the general impression of our citizens—the "sooner" or "later" indicating a period more or less remote, according to the spunk or timidity of the party. It may be next week, next month, or next season, or not at all, and the latter is the least probable supposition, for when we consider the Yankee's predilection for getting himself into scrapes, it can hardly be supposed that he will lose so tempting an opportunity of blundering into difficulties and defeats as Mobile offers to his wrongheaded enterprise.

The "sea Hessians" lie watchfully, off our harbor mouths, in their black blockaders, gazing wishfully from their stormed-tossed stations up into the becalmed and green-bordered vista of the bay, longing to pass the grim fortresses which guard its portals, showing double rows of teeth which can bite four miles away, and to fight the hated Secesh for possession of his pleasant inheritance, this fair Gulf city. But Secesh is on the alert and slumbers not at his post. *Some five thousand gallant fellows man the guns at Forts Morgan and Gaines, and the several batteries which hold the harbor approaches, and our gunboats sentinel the channels.*

The Yankees would hardly risk their grand armada against these invulnerable defences, implicit as their reliance is in its irresistible prowess. Their ships would be riddled to splinters by 10-inch columbiad balls and rifled projectiles. They have exceeding respect for the attributes of penetration and accuracy, which they have discovered to their cost pertain to the long rifled thirty-twos of the Gulf coast. We make 'em here. We take the fine old coast-defence thirty-twos, bequeathed to the State of Alabama by the dying Union, rifle them out, and make the "outthrowingst" guns in the war.

Thus the enemy will scarcely run upon his fate at the mouth of the Bay, but there is a maggot in the military brain of Gen. Picayune BUTLER, which, report says, will make him tempt his fate at Mobile in another direction, to wit: by a land attack from the southwest. Picayune has rendezvoused his rascals on Ship Island in great force, and it is presumed that his idea is to take them over to the mainland, disembark at a point some thirty-odd miles below the city, and march them up to take us in the rear.

We are quite ready for this operation as well as for that *via* the Bay, and will fight Picayune a fight which will astonish his forty thousand. Swamps and bayous block the road he must travel, leaving to him little better than cow paths or deer trails, and if he had a million men he could not bring more of them into action than could be repulsed by two or three thousand holding these Thermopylæan passes, which our troops occupy in large force.

BUTLER has already reached his headquarters on Ship Island, which is about sixty miles from Mobile, and has signalized his arrival by taking possession of the town of Biloxi, on the main land of Mississippi, directly opposite the Island, and nearly some ten or twelve miles distant. *He met with no resistance, as the position of the town is such that it could not well be defended.* The place was not garrisoned. He will doubtless soon extend his conquests to other small and undefended settlements on the coast, but we have not much apprehension that he will be bold enough to make a stoop at such large game as Mobile. *Nous verrons.*

War excitement is kept up here constantly, for we are within sound of the enemy's big cannon in three directions—down the bay, and from Ship Island, in Mississippi, and Fort Pickens, in Florida. The artillery at these points is only heard under peculiar circumstances of the weather, however.

Day before yesterday that irascible old varlet, HARVEY BROWN, whom BRAGG keeps imprisoned in Fort Pickens, had the bad taste and worse judgment to reopen his batteries once more, being tempted thereto on this occasion, as heretofore, by the fair mark which a Confederate-transport steamer presented. As before, the steamer escaped scatheless, and BROWN got a good hammering from our batteries in requital for his impudence.

The bombardment was continued some fifteen hours, and nobody hurt on our side. BROWN's hot shot destroyed two or three wooden buildings in the little village of Warrington, adjoining the Navy-yard. What damage our canisters did old BROWN's stronghold is not known, but he discontinued his fire long before the Confederates did, who kept up the game of ball all night. Gen. BRAGG was in this city, which is in his Department, when the firing commenced, but being telegraphed, went over immediately to see what his testy *vis-à-vis* across the bay was about.

Our city is full of soldiers, and their camps are thick in the vicinity, particularly on the line of approach from the coast. Gunboats are refitting at the wharves, and two on the stocks, of great size and power, will soon be ready to give a launching expedition. This part of the Gulf coast is wide awake.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

From the Memphis Avalanche.

From a gentleman who has recently run the blockade, who had an opportunity of learning the secrets of the Lincolnites, we learn several facts of interest to our readers.

He says that it is understood that Gen. BUELL is to have an army of 125,000 placed under him for operations in Kentucky, and that as soon as he is furnished that force, he will get in his saddle, and go to work earnestly for the purpose of rescuing Kentucky from Southern control. He says that BUELL is perhaps the most talented General, outside of MCCLELLAN, in the Federal service, and that it was understood that by the 10th or 15th of January, he will have his complement, and commence operation near Bowling Green.

He says that the object of the ultra Republicans, in desiring to supersede MCCLELLAN, is to make a *political* General, feeling assured that the General of this war is to be the next President. MCCLELLAN, SHERMAN, BUELL and HALLECK *are all Democrats, and the moment* MCCLELLAN *is superseded, all the rest will resign. This is known to* LINCOLN, *and hence he refuses to lend his sanction to schemes looking to the appointment of* BANKS, *of Massachusetts, or* BEN. WADE, *of Ohio, or anyone else, over* MCCLELLAN.

He says it is understood at the North, that the Federals *are no longer fighting for our subjugation, but for "an honorable peace," and an agreeable boundary.* They wish to wrest Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, and Missouri and Kentucky, from the Southern Confederacy, and to embrace them in the Northern dominions. This, according to their reasoning, would run a line from ocean to ocean, and give them what they call an "honorable peace."

No less than fifteen Federal officers resigned their commissions at Cairo on the publication of Lincoln's message and Cameron's report. They were Western men, who were fighting for the free navigation of the Missippi river, but when they saw the war was to be waged against Slavery, they quit.

He says the ultra Abolition Party is growing weaker every day, and that the Peace Party is gaining ground. He says that not VALLANDIGHAM, but PENDLETON, of Ohio, is the leader of the Peace Party, and thinks that if anyone but VALLANDIGHAM had offered the resolution to refuse to surrender MASON and SLIDELL, they would have been passed. The acerbity of feeling existing between the Abolition, Union and Peace Parties is represented as intense. The whole West is opposed to the Morrill tariff, and the entire East sustain it.

The Federals have lately adopted a new policy towards the South. Unable to whip them in the field, or to obtain any substantial advantage by water, they have resorted to arson. *It is reliably stated in Louisville that the Federal Government has determined to send beyond their lines, and into all the Confederate cities and towns, penitentiary convicts and desperadoes, who are to act as spies and burn up our cities, and that for all the fires they shall succeed in making, they shall be liberally paid.*

These incendiaries have special instructions to burn up all manufactories and workshops, the Federals believing that in that way they will not only cripple us, but destroy our manufactories and thus compel us to to rely upon their workshops. This last information is derived from a Federal officer in Louisville, who disapproves the policy, and who has not hesitated to speak out in reference to it.

We place great reliance upon its correctness in every particular, and hope that every city and town in the Southern Confederacy will adopt measures to watch the movements of all suspected parties, and thwart LINCOLN's emissaries in their fiendish and diabolical plans. Let the authorities of Memphis make adequate preparations to save our city from the fate of Charleston. *Let "Remember Charleston" be our watchword henceforth.*

MEMPHIS, Friday, Jan. 3, 1862.

Late advices from the North, *via* New-Madrid, say that the Federal Congress has split into three factions: A Union party, Slavery exterminating, and a peace party, the latter being headed by VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio.

The Cabinet has also split on the Mason and Slidell affair, and it is understood that no advance movement will be made until the difficulty is settled.

A gentleman just arrived from St. Louis says Gen. HALLECK is very rigorous on the Secessionists. He levies a tax upon their property, and they are compelled to pay or be confined in prison.

The Confederate prisoners that have been brought to St. Louis are treated very roughly.

A RECREANT UNIONIST.

Ex-Senator and Ex-Governor H. S. FOOTE, a strong Union man thirteen months since, made a speech in Nashville during the Fall, from which we take the following passage:

"Thank Heaven! The prospect is not at all gloomy or alarming. If we be but true to ourselves and our noble cause, the defeat of our enemies is certain, and our deliverance sure. *Already have we shown ourselves immeasurably superior to our boastful persecutors in courage, in military skill, in wise statesmanship, and in earnest devotion to the cause we have espoused.* Manassas, and Bethel, and Springfield, and Lexington, are but presages of victories yet more signal and effective. The heroic spirit of our people is just beginning to be fully aroused; their giant energies have not been fully developed; their ambition for true glory is every moment growing more and more intense. In all probability the Capital of the once honored Republic, of which we were lately proud to be citizens, will have to be torn from the grasp of the despotic usurpers who now sit there grimly enthroned. *It may be that peace will have yet to be conquered by our victorious armies by penetrating the great commercial marts of the North and compelling her mammoth capitalists to pay out of their overgrown estates all the expenses of a war which they have so unpardonably instigated and supported. It is not impossible that we may yet be called upon to aid in the work of liberating the Northern people themselves from the iron despotism under which they are now groaning, before the labors in which we are engaged shall be brought to a close.* It is certain that Missouri and Maryland have yet to be redeemed from the galling servitude and oppression to which they have been of late subjected. Nor is it reasonable to suppose that the warlike movements now in active progress in Kentucky will be suspended until the iron rule of Lincolnism, now so shamelessly and corruptly established in that once venerated Commonwealth, shall be made to cease, and the myrmidons of the usurper be either driven beyond the Ohio River, or be exterminated upon the soil which they now desecrate. *I trust, for one, that this war will not be seen to terminate until Lincoln and his whole infernal Cabinet shall themselves be brought to the scaffold as great State criminals, to atone, in some small degree, for their manifold most atrocious offences against the Constitution which they have perjurously violated, and all the principles of humanity, and justice, and social decency which they have so abominably trodden under foot."*

TEXAS.

From the San Antonio News.

We have received the Brownsville *Flag*, of the 12th, and from it obtain intelligence to the 22d day of the siege of Matamoras and other news items of interest:

The drama has continued as it commenced—cannon and small arms by day, with a change of scene by the burning of buildings at night. We have no account of the killed and wounded, as the hospitals have been removed to the other side of the river.

By a letter in the *Flag*, we learn that the difficulty in Coahuila is fast ripening, and that forced levies are already being made in Monterey. Says the writer: "Several of your Texas refugees, lately established in this city, refusing to pay up, they were ordered to close their stores, but deemed it more prudent to pay than to go back to Texas."

From the *Flag*, and also by private letter to one of our citizens, we learn that they have had exciting times at Brownsville the last few days. The United States steamer *Brazos Santiago de Cuba*, from Havana, mounting four guns, having followed the English schooner *Eugene Smith*, Capt. SMITH, bound from Havana to Matamoras, and loaded with bagging and calico, owned principally by Mr. ZACHARIE, of New-Orleans, she was brought to by a shot from the United States steamer, just as she had made the bar. She was then boarded, and Mr. ZACHARIE and THOMAS ROGERS, of Texas, were made prisoners. The hatches of the schooner were then broken open, and nothing contraband being found, she was permitted to depart. The United States steamer went toward Galveston with the prisoners.

We find the annexed paragraph in the Galveston (Houston) *News*, of the 26th:

We learn from a gentleman just from Brownsville, that a vessel laden with 24,000 stand of arms, owned by Mr. ZACHARIE, of New-Orleans, was recently captured off Brazos Santiago, by the blockading fleet. We learned no further particulars. The captured cargo also embraced munitions of war. The vessel was cleared from Havana for Matamoras, both neutral ports, and was not, therefore liable to capture.

It is reported in Brownsville that L. PRICE, who had the ox-cart contract for Arizona, is now United States Consul at Matamoras.

J. FRENCH, Quartermaster of the Rio Grande Regiment, arrived there on the 9th inst., with Dr. GANABLE and NAT. MITCHELL.

Capt. KAMPMAN's company marched into town on the 10th instant, and were praised by all parties.

Quartermaster FRENCH has instructions to establish a dépôt at Rio Grande City.

Col. BUCHEL, says the *Flag*, on Sunday last made a reconnoissance of the coast between Brazos Santiago and the mouth of the river.

Owing to the scarcity of flour, the soldiers are occasionally using meal instead of flour.

Ten prisoners have left Brownsville for Huntsville.

The Dallas *Herald* states that, in consequence of the Hopothlahola war assuming its present magnitude, a portion of each of the Texas regiments now in Arkansas will be sent at once to reinforce Col. COOPER. Five hundred men from each regiment have been ordered out.

VIRGINIA.

The Rockingham (Va.) *Register*, of a late date, growls terribly about the draft, and says of the people:

"They will not submit to a draft. Once they volunteered and came willingly to the defence of their homes, and they are willing to do it again. Remember what I say. If this bill becomes a law, the volunteers will lay down their arms, and see where the power of the Convention is, to drive them into service. They love liberty and hate tyranny, and will resist the aggressive acts of the Virginia Convention, as eagerly as they do those of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. They see no difference between 'George and Bamba,' as both are tyrants."

The *Register*, alluding to the Union men, says:

"*That we have such enemies, and a good many such, in the border counties of Loudon, Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan, and Hampshire, is well known,* and we think the sooner they are driven over the river, imprisoned, shot, or hanged, the better for us. They are constantly furnishing such information to the robbers and cut-throats prowling along the Maryland border as leads to the arrest and capture of loyal citizens in the dead hour of night, and to the destruction of their property. Should such demons be nursed any longer in our midst?"

The *Register* also furnishes the particulars of a fire which recently occurred in Staunton. The scene is represented as a most frightful and horrible one, the burning horses, in their agony, rushing wildly from the stable in which they had been confined. Some had to be shot to terminate their sufferings. The horses belonged to the Confederate States, and the loss, it is said, was very heavy.

The Winchester *Presbyterian* mentions that a Mr. CHARLES P. ROUSS, of that place, recently bought 100 sacks of salt in Southwestern Virginia, for which he was offered $5,000 in Strausburgh, but refused to take it, and brought the salt home and retailed it out to the citizens of Winchester at $5 per sack.

GEN. FLOYD.

From the Nashville Banner.

Gen. FLOYD's brief stay in Nashville of course attracted much attention. Everyone was anxious to see the warrior of Western Virginia. To those of our readers who had not their curiosity satisfied, it may be interesting to know that few men sustain their character for soldiership in personal address so largely as Gen. FLOYD. He looks the hero from head to foot. A man of extremely athletic build, he carries himself erect and dauntless as an Indian chief. His head is firmly set upon his shoulders, and modeled with great intellectual beauty. It is covered with a fine suit of gray hair, which, with his whiskers and moustache, *a la militaire*, hightens the appearance of manhood and the martial dignity and spirit, which at first arrest the most casual attention. His address, though somewhat quick, not to say *brusque*, is always courteous and kind. He is emphatically an affirmative character, capable of exciting strong feelings of friendship or enmity. We look to his career in Kentucky with great expectation.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS IN TENNESSEE.

The following are the Congressional Districts of Tennessee, according to the last apportionment:

The counties of Johnson, Carter, Sullivan, Washington, Hancock, Hawkins, Greene and Cocke shall compose the First Congressional District.

The counties of Campbell, Claiborne, Union, Granger, Jefferson, Knox, Sevier and Blount shall compose the Second Congressional District.

The counties of Monroe, McMinn, Meigs, Rhea, Polk, Bradley, Hamilton, Marion, Sequatchie, Bledsoe, Grundy and Franklin shall compose the Third Congressional District.

The counties of Anderson, Roane, Cumberland, Morgan, Scott, Fentress, Overton, Jackson, Putnam, White, Van Buren and Warren shall compose the Fourth Congressional District.

The counties of Macon, Smith, De Kalb, Wilson and Davidson shall compose the Fifth Congressional District.

The counties of Cannon, Coffee, Bedford, Marshall, Rutherford and Williamson shall compose the Sixth Congressional District.

The counties of Lincoln, Giles, Lawrence, Hayne, Lewis and Maury shall compose the Seventh Congressional District.

The counties of Sumner, Robertson, Montgomery, Cheatham, Dickson, Humphreys, Hickman and Stewart shall compose the Eighth Congressional District.

The counties of Henry, Weakley, Obion, Dyer, Gibson and Carroll shall compose the Ninth Congressional District.

The counties of Hardeman, Madison, Henderson, McNairy, Hardin, Decatur, Benton and Perry shall compose the Tenth Congressional District.

The counties of Fayette, Shelby, Tipton, Lauderdale and Haywood shall compose the Eleventh Congressional District.

KENTUCKY.

GEN. PRESTON.

WILLIAM PRESTON, late United States Minister to Spain, has been appointed a Major-General of Kentucky forces in the rebel army, and is to have the command of twenty-five regiments of infantry—if he can get them. The Bowling Green *Courier* concludes a long notice of PRESTON, as follows:

"Gen. PRESTON is just the man to take the command of these young men, and lead them to glory and to victory. With the experience of a veteran, he has the ardor of youth and the fixed purpose of manhood; and wherever honor points the way, and duty calls, he will lead his victorious columns of Kentucky's choicest spirits, before whose impetuous charge the Dutch mercenaries and Yankee fanatics sent by LINCOLN for the subjugation and enslavement of Kentuckians will be scattered as chaff before the wind."

REBEL CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS IN KENTUCKY.

The following persons are announced in the Nashville-Louisville *Courier*, of the 4th inst., as candidates to represent various districts in Kentucky in the rebel Congress:

First District—Alfred Boyd.
Second District—John W. Crockett.
Third District—Henry E. Reed.
Seventh District—H. W. Bruce and James C. Johnston.
Ninth District—E. M. Bruce.
Tenth District—James W. Moore.

THE REBEL ADVANCE.

The advance of the rebels, under Gen. HINDMAN, according to the Louisville *Journal*, of Jan. 13, is stationed at Bell's Tavern, about four thousand strong. Their pickets extend to Cave City. BRECKINRIDGE's Brigade occupies the railroad and turnpike between Dripping Spring and Bowling Green, with the headquarters at the former place. BUCKNER, at Bowling Green, has been reinforced by FLOYD and five infantry regiments, with two battalions of cavalry. HINDMAN's Brigade is plundering the country up to the Federal pickets, and stealing negro women for nurses, and negro men, slave and free, for soldiers. One of the cavalry battalions contains about twenty-five of them, armed and equipped. We have this fact from the most unquestionable authority, which also confirms the report that the rebels have torn up the railroad between Horse Cave and Bell's Tavern, burned the coss-ties, and obstructed the turnpike with fallen trees. WM. PRESTON has been made Major-General, and placed in command of the Department of Kentucky, subordinate to the Confederate Commander.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

From the Bowling Green Courier, Jan. 4.

Capt. EATON, a deserter from the Lincoln army at Calhoun, on Green River, reached Gen. CLARK's headquarters, at Hopkinsville, on Tuesday night last. He reports the army at that point as being demoralized; desertions occur daily, and threats of mutiny are openly and defiantly made. He states that dissatisfaction pervades the army generally, and whenever a favorable opportunity presents itself he is satisfied they will desert by thousands. He gives it as his opinion that quite a small body of Southern troops could drive CRITTENDEN and his entire command into the Ohio River. They have been so trained to running they would "take water" upon the first approach of danger.

Four other deserters reported themselves at Gen. CLARK's headquarters on Wednesday last. They have seen the elephant and are satisfied with the sight. Not less than 50 desertions have occurred at Calhoun within the last ten days.

Twelve of the Buckner Guards, under Lieut. HINES, crossed Green River 12 miles from Morgantown, Wednesday night, surrounded a house in which four Federal troops were concealed, and took them prisoners. They got ten guns and the sword of Capt. PHELPS, which he had left there. After recrossing the river, they attempted to arrest a man who had several times fired at our soldiers across the river. The man, whose name we could not learn, shot at Mr. COOK, one of the guides, but missed him, whereupon COOK shot him dead.

It was reported in town yesterday, on what seemed to be reliable authority, that 4,000 Federals were at Brownsville, and that their cavalry scout of about 300 drove in some thirty of our pickets, being a part of Capt. MORGAN's company.

We understand that Hon. WILLIS B. MACHEN, Judge SKINNER and R. H. CONN, Esq., have removed their negroes from Lyon and Caldwell Counties to places of greater safety in the interior of the State. The Lincoln marauders steal everything they can lay their hands on in those counties, and they seem to possess a special talent for negro-stealing.

Disease is decimating the Lincoln ranks at Calhoun. We learn from reliable gentlemen, just from the camps, that not less than thirty deaths occur there daily, and frequently the number reaches as high as fifty per day.

NEW-ORLEANS.

RELIEF OF THE COTTON PLANTERS.

The New-Orleans *Price Current* says:

"There is an undisguised feeling of apprehension pervading the community as to the course that may be taken by our Legislature. All feel that the fortunes of the people of the State for weal or woe in respect to financial affairs for many years to come, depend upon the action of that body, and it is earnestly hoped, therefore, that great caution will be used as to the measures that may finally be adopted. It is the universal opinion among intelligent men, as far as we can learn, that the passing of such a bill by the Legislature as the one presented to them under the title of 'An Act for the relief of the cotton planters of the State of Louisiana,' will, in the end, be productive of great and irreparable evils, not only to one, but to every department of industry throughout the State, and our own experience in early manhood of the blasting effects of State loan offices, causes us to look upon the passage of such a bill as the one referred to, with dismay. The Legislature has taken a recess until the 6th of January, and it is well, probably, that it is so, as the members will thereby be afforded a little more time for cool reflection, and an opportunity also, of consulting with their constituents, and learning their views on this most important matter."

TO BE INSPECTED.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* has the following:

"We learn that Gen. LOVELL has issued orders to McKeever's Express, Postmaster RIDDELL, and others, *that all letters intended for foreign countries—Europe and Cuba, as well as the old defunct United States—must be submitted to inspection by a committee.* This rule has heretofore only applied to correspondents with the United States. It is now deemed proper to extend the rule and have it apply to European correspondence.

ARKANSAS.

From the Little Rock Journal, Dec. 31.

On Saturday last, a train of 500 well-armed men (a portion of the Camp Jackson prisoners lately released,) left Jacksonport, Ark., for Oceola, Mo., having in charge 200 wagons (with six mules attached to each,) loaded with provisions for PRICE's gallant Missouri army. Besides these essentials, there were also eight 12-pound rifle cannon in the train. Another invoice of similar articles, with an additional escort of 500 more men, will arrive at Jacksonport the last of this week.

On Friday night last Mr. EDMUNDSON, the gentleman who revealed the organization and design of the infamous Abolition Jayhawking Society in the northern part of this State, which was recently crushed out, was murdered by some of the gang at his home in Izard County. Mr. EDMUNDSON was called to the door of his house about 10 o'clock at night, when he was shot down by guns in the hands of six men (disguised) who were in the yard. Great excitement exists in the neighborhood, and vengeance to the death sworn against every Jayhawker who may be caught. Mr. EDMUNDSON was formerly a member of our Legislature, and an estimable citizen.

The *State Journal*, of the 24th, says:

"An escort arrived in this city, yesterday afternoon, bringing with them five Yankee soldiers, who were captured near Granville, Mo., by some of Col. BORLAND's command. The prisoners were lodged in jail for safe keeping."

The Searcy *Eagle* says:

"A deserter from CROSS' Regiment and a negro man named JACK, succeeded in escaping from the guard-house, and are now, doubtless, in the army of Old ABE.

The different companies near Pocahontas are busily engaged in preparing Winter quarters. The militia, who had been sworn in for thirty and sixty days, were discharged on the 18th inst.

Eleven of the Union prisoners from Fulton County passed through here on Saturday last *en route* for Little Rock."

FROM CHARLESTON.

The Pittsfield, Mass., *Sun* has some extracts from a letter, written in Charleston Jail, by Rev. Mr. EDDY, one of the National prisoners confined there. The letter is addressed to his wife, and is dated Dec. 17. It is written upon a blank half sheet—a portion of a previous letter of Mrs. EDDY to her husband—and the envelope used is that addressed by her to him, turned inside out. No better evidence could be wanting of the destitution beginning to be felt at the South in the articles of Northern manufacture:

"I am now well, very well. I have been quite sick with the marsh fever of Castle Pinckney. I was not taken down until our removal to the jail, when I was much sicker than ever before. When I left home I weighed 224 pounds, but my sickness brought me down to 160 pounds. * * * Think of me now as well, enjoying my food and enjoying a laugh. I have been holding a service on the Sabbath for several weeks. * * * The conflagration of Charleston was by far the most fearful sight I ever witnessed. What rendered it the more terrible was that for hours its progress was directly toward the jail. It came within 300 yards of the jail, and then bore away to the south.

The fire from the falling buildings fell in showers in the jail-yard, and some of the buildings around the walls of the prison took fire, but were immediately extinguished. The loss of property was immense—by some estimated at $5,000,000. Five hundred buildings were destroyed—among them five or six churches and other valuable edifices. It has resulted in great suffering. It was painful to hear the cries of distress, and see men, women and children running through the streets at dead of night—loads of furniture continually passing, amidst all the continual crash of falling buildings, the voice of the firemen rising now and then above the din, the roar of the flames, which sounded like the ocean in a storm—explosions which shook the windows of the old jail almost open, and then, at last, toward morning, cannon seemed to be used in tearing down buildings, to prevent the spread of the fire."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the Memphis Appeal, Jan. 6.

There was a good attendance on 'Change yesterday, but the New-Orleans dispatches continuing of much the same tenor as for some days before, the feeling was not lively. There is a strong disposition to give the asking prices for Wheat, and Flour looks drooping.

The sales on 'Change were as follows:

Flour—126 bbls. extra at $10 50; 100 bbls. superfine, $9 50. Wheat—1,200 bush. mixed, private terms; 176 bush. fair, $1 50. Oats—100 bush., 85c. Rye—40 bush., $1 30; 35 bush., $1 25; 60 bush., $1 40. Corn—200 bush. choice white, 85c.; 1,133 bush. white, 80c.; 500 bush. second-hand gunnies, 75c. Salt—600 sacks coarse Liverpool, $8. Bran and Shipstuff—256 sacks, delivered, 32c. Sugar—25 hhds., 3¾c. to 4¼c. Molasses—57 bbls. prime, 24c.; 100 bbls., 25¼c.

The aggregate receipts by railroad and steamboats, yesterday, were: 416 sacks bran, 81 sacks rye, 6 bbls. apples, 20 packages ale, porter and beer, 112 sacks beans, — cases boots and shoes, 6 kegs butter, 50 bbls. beef, 4 casks bacon, 15 sacks corn, 4 beef cattle, 4 bbls. eggs, 24 sacks and 491 bbls. flour, 7 bales hay, 6 head hogs, 8 bbls. lard, 6 bundles feathers, 55,000 feet lumber, 161 sacks oats, 60 bbls. patatoes, 64 tierces rice, 2 hhds. and 1,405 boxes tobacco, 1,256 sacks wheat.

Mr. GILL had on 'Change a sample of flour made at the mill on the batture, foot of Poplar-street, which he is getting into operation, and which will go into business permanently to-morrow. It was an excellent article. The intention of the proprietors is to turn out flour of the very highest quality.

The cotton receipts, during the past week, were 33 bales; shipped to interior points, 290 bales; stock on hand, 2,761 bales; total receipts, up to this date, 5,139 bales, against 122,363 bales last year, making a decrease of 215,553 bales. Total shipments to date, 4,049 bales, against 192,008 bales last year; decrease, 188,593 bales.

The New-Orleans papers of Friday report sales of 800 hhds. sugar: Common to good common, 2c. to 2½c.; fair to fully fair, 2¾c. to 3c.; prime to choice, 3½c. to 4½c.; demand limited, and prices showing a partial decline of ¼c. The demand for molasses was dull, and prices drooping; 1,000 bbls. sold at 16c. to 18½c. for fermenting, and 19c. for prime to choice. Sales of flour at $7 87½ for middlings. A sale of white and red wheat at $2 per bushel. Nothing reported in corn. A small lot of bran sold at $2 per cwt. The following account of stocks in New-Orleans is from the monthly circular of J. M. Abrams, broker:

Gunny bags, 1,430 bales, against 6,211 last year; quoted at 35c.; India bagging, 6,863 bales, against 21,-816 last year; quoted at 23c.; Kentucky bagging, 1,909 pieces, against 5,504 last year; quoted at 20c.; bale rope, 2,817 coils, including 2,007 machine, against 10,242 last year, including 5,561 machine; hand-made quoted at 20c. to 22c.; machine at 22c. to 23c. Liverpool salt, and screened from bulk, 10,160 sacks; bulk salt, 67,598 bushels. Stocks of all kinds of salt this month is equal to 52,693 bags of Liverpool; last month 80,711 bags of Liverpool.

The *Appeal*, of the 7th, thus alludes to matters on 'Change in New-Orleans and Memphis:

"The attendance on 'Change yesterday was good, but the New-Orleans news showing a continuation of the dullness that has reigned there, business was not very animated. In New-Orleans, on Saturday, 1,200 hogsheads sugar changed hands at 2¼c. to 2½c. for common to good common, 2¾c. to 3¼c. for fair to fully fair, and 3½c. to 4½c. for prime to choice. The demand was moderate, without any material change in prices. Sales of molasses comprised 2,500 bbls. at 15c. to 18½c. for fermenting, and 18½c. to 19½c. for prime to choice, and 500 half-barrels at 20c. to 21c. for fermenting, and 21c. to 21½c. for prime to choice. There were no sales of flour of any moment; superfine $10 25 to $10 50. No sales of oats. Bran $1 95 ⅌ cwt. Rye $1 50. Lard retailing at 30c. to 32c.

The sales on 'Change were as follows: Flour—50 barrels extra superfine, $9 59. Wheat—200 bushels fair, $1 60; 300 bushels prime red, sacks included, $1 65; 600 bushels prime, sacks included, $1 75. Corn—1,300 bushels inferior, 76c.; 75 bushels choice white, 82c.; 500 bushels prime white, new gunnies, 82c. Rye—30 bushels, $1 35; 600 bushels, $1 40; 100 bushels, $1 50. Oats—90 bushels, 85c. Peas—100 bushels mixed, $1 05. Molasses—70 half-barrels, 28c.; 120 barrels, 25c. Sugar—15 hogsheads, 3½c. to 6c. Whiskey—5 barrels, $1 25. Lard—40 barrels, city rendered, 22c.

It appears that Gov. RECTOR's proclamation has not put an end to the blockade on this river. On the last trip of the *Kanawha Valley* to this city, a committee went aboard her at Grand Glaize, and examined her books, to know what her freight was, before she was allowed to proceed. On the previous trip of the boat, some stock she had aboard was taken from her at that place. Thick must be the mist that darkens the eyes of the good people of Grand Glaize.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

From the Mobile Advertiser, Dec. 28.

A saucy schooner, which has heretofore made about the quickest trips in the fruit business ever heard of, appeared just about break of day yesterday morning, making for Mobile Bay by the Swash Channel. She was just a little too late to escape the observation of the blockaders, one of which—a steam brig—put after her. Her draught of water being known to be rather heavy for her tonnage, for she is a cross between a mackerel-catcher and a pilot boat, the *Crescent* was dispatched to assist her by lightening her cargo. Between half-past 8 and 9 o'clock, the *Crescent* got well outside Fort Morgan, the schooner being about two miles to the eastward of the fort, when the brig, which had been firing briskly, and dropping some of her balls very near the schooner, gave up the chase, finding herself within range of the guns of the fort, which had gone in for a share of the sport. The *Crescent* took off a portion of the schooner's cargo, and she is now safe in the Bay. Her freight consists of coffee, soda, starch, brimstone, and other necesaries of life.

[Advertisement.]

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION.—For the derangements of the system, which every volunteer is liable to, there are no remedies so safe, convenient and reliable as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, 25 cents per box.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 20 | Sun sets.... 5 01 | Moon rises... 8 09

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 10 | Gov. Island. 9 59 | Hell Gate.... 11 21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 17.

Cleared.

Steamships Kangaroo, (Br.,) McGuigan, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Bremen, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Steamer H. Sanford, Sanford, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Barks Old Dominion, Jenkins, Mystic; Ocean Home, Hermann, Cienfuegos, ——; Henrietta, Crowell, Rio Janeiro, ——; Therese, (Br.,) Fraser, Liverpool, Tyne & Smith; Pallas, (Br.,) Biddle, Balize, Josiah Jex; Scandia, (Norw.,) Petersen, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Sarah M. Newhall, Ellis, Jacmel, ——; Flight, (Br.,) Slocom, Dublin, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Heroine, Caffrey, Santa Martha, N. G., Handy & Everett.

Schooners Evelyn, Palmer, Stamford, R. Sanford; Western Star, Crowell, Key West, McCready, Mott & Co.; Wm. Hunter, Baker, Malaga, D. C. Murray; Jamestown, Latourette, Baltimore, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Ocean Wave, (Br.,) Lewelling, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Mary Alice, Blatchford, Crab Island, Sturgess & Co.; Kate Walker, ——, Point-au-Petre, R. P. Buck & Co.

Sloop Warren, Stokes, New-Haven, master.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Planet, Wilcox, Locust Point in ballast.

U. S. steam transport New-York, Hunter, Locust Point, in ballast.

U. S. steam transport Charles Osgood, Geer, Locust Point, in ballast.

Steamer Kennebec, Garton, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Resolute, Freeman, Liverpool Dec. 3, with mdse. and 17 passengers to Williams & Guion. Dec. 27, lat. 46 20, lon. 43 96, spoke steamship Glasgow, hence for Liverpool. Dec. 6, lat. 56, lon. 8 40, spoke ship Constellation, Mulliner, from Liverpool for New-York.

Ship John Bright, Dewar, Liverpool Dec. 18, with mdse. to Williams & Guion. Jan. 1, H. Gardner, seaman, of Brooklyn, N. S., fell from foretopsail-yard on deck, and was killed. The J. B. anchored on the Bar Wednesday evening.

Ship Highland Chief, (of Bath,) Barstow, Liverpool 27 ds., with mdse. to Nesmith & Sons. Jan. 10, at midnight, during a heavy gale from S. W., Charles Roddin, a seaman, of Castine, Me., fell from the bowsprit overboard, and was lost.

Ship Kitty Floyd, Dearborn, Antwerp Dec. 19, with lead to Trask & Dearborn. Dec. 28, lat. 46 45, lon. 35, was in co. with ship Antarctic, from Antwerp for New-York; Jan. 10, lat. 42, lon. 57, spoke ship Bridgewater, foom Liverpool for New-York; same day signalized Br. steamship ——, bound E.

Ship Lord Dufferin, (Br., of Liverpool,) Orkney, Barbados 63 ds., in ballast to Peter Harmony's Nephew's & Co. Has had heavy N. W. gales the entire passage; split and lost sails; been 28 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Ship Manhattan, Dixon, Liverpool Dec. 23, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Dec. 29, during a gale from W. S. W. sprung mainmast.

Ship E. H. Taylor, Lord, London and Isle of Wight 30 ds., with mdse. and 12 passengers to E. E. Morgan & Co. Had light E. winds to lon. 25; since strong W. winds.

Ship B. D. Metcalfe, Pierce, Havre 27 ds., in ballast to Metcalf & Duncan.

Ship Chicago, Chase, London 46 ds., in ballast to Nesmith & Sons. Had heavy N. W. gales most of the passage.

Ship Parliament, (of Boston, Castin, Havre 47 ds. Was boarded Jan. 16, off the Highlands, and ordered to Boston.

Ship Vandalia, Patten, Holyhead Dec. 16, in ballast to Ralph Post.

Ship Goschen, (Brem.,) Probst, Bremen 40 ds., in ballast to Charles Luling.

Ship Magnet, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Brown, London 54 ds., in ballast to Richard Irvin.

Ship Imperial, (of Boston,) Sampson, Ipala, W. C. Mexico, 128 ds., with dyewood to order.

Ship Fearless, (of Boston,) Holt, San Francisco 97 ds., with wool, grain, &c., to Wm. T. Coleman & Co.

Ship Jacob A. Stamler, Young, London 28 ds., in ballast to Thos. Dunham.

Ship Comet, (of Belfast, Me.,) Harding, Havre 47 ds., in ballast to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Ship Memnon, (of Boston,) Freeman, London 29 ds., in ballast to Hallett & Carman.

Ship City of New-York, Salter, Havre Dec. 29, in ballast to D. & A. Kingsland & Sutton.

Ship John H. Elliott, Tucker, Liverpool 45 ds., with coal to J. & N. Smith & Co.

Ship George Washington, (of Boston,) Cummings, Havre 60 ds., in ballast to Nesmith & Sons.

Ship Autocrat, (of Boston,) Burwell, Havre 45 ds., in ballast to Nesmith & Sons.

Bark J. Godfrey, Clark, Dublin Nov. 24, in ballast to Wakeman, Dimon & Co. Was 7 ds. beating down the channel; has had a succession of westerly gales; was driven twice across the gulf.

Bark Jeanie, (of Boston,) Fletcher, Bordeaux 45 ds., in ballast to master. Had heavy westerly gales W. of the Banks.

Bark Henry Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Duntze, Port Spain Dec. 28, in ballast to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven.

Bark Jeverland, (Oldg.,) Stellman, Antwerp 40 ds., in ballast to Ruger Bros.

Bark Russia, (Br., of Sligo,) McKee, Sligo Nov. 16, in ballast to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Golden Gate, Thornhill, Bordeaux 35 ds., with brandy to S. T. Reed.

Bark Abd-el-Kader, Eldridge, Dunkirk 45 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Maria White, (of Providence,) Billings, Barbados Dec. 10, via Martinique Dec. 16 and St Thomas Jan. 3, in ballast to Brett, Son & Co. 15th, off St. Thomas, was spoken by the privateer Sumter; did not board us.

Brig Schiller, (Port.,) Da Cunha, St. Ubes 49 ds., with salt to Havemeyer & Brum. Jan. 4, fell in with schr Mechanic, from Boston for Ellsworth; took from her the captain and crew and brought them to this port.

Brig Helen Jane, (Br., of Liverpool,) Furber, Kingston, Jam., Dec. 24, with logwood to J. & N. Smith & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Delmont, Lock, Mitchill, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to Atlantic Dock Co.

Schr. Olivia Buxton, Williams, Baltimore 20 ds., with corn to Samuel Phillips. Has had very heavy weather. Sld. in co. with brig Morning Light, Blair, from Havana for Boston.

Schr. Olive Matilda, (Br., of Parsboro, N. S.,) Kinney, Matanzas 32 ds., with molasses; is bound to Portland; put in in distress; had heavy N. W. gales the entire passage; split and lost sails, &c.

Schr. Achiever, (Br.,) Banks, Halifax 8 ds., with fish and oil to Thos. James.

BELOW—Ship Bridgewater, Barstow, Liverpool Dec. 22, to Snow & Burgess.

WIND—S. E.

Sailed.

Jan. 16—Ships St. Peter, Havana; Adelaide, Liverpool; Simoda, Melbourne; Merrington, (Br.,) Queenstown; Sailor Prince, (Br.,) Glasgow; Henry, (Br.,) London; Garibaldi, (Norw.,) Queenstown. Barks Courant, St. Thomas; Liberty, Leghorn; Indian Belle, Cienfuegos; Yumuri, Matanzas; Queen of England, (Br.,) Newport; Melody, (Br.,) Kingston; Kerelaw, (Br.,) Glasgow; Robert Leonard, (Br.,) Queenstown; Margaret, (Br.,) do.; Sunrise, do. do.; Col. Jas Scott, do. do.; Camilla, (Norw.,) do; Minona, (Sard.,) Dublin; H. J. Albrecht, (Meck.,) Antwerp. Brigs State of Maine; Marseilles; New-York, Jersey; Mary Emily, Nassau; Mary Morton, Leghorn; Contest, (Br.,) Plymouth; H. M. Hine, (Br.,) Arroyo, P. R., and others.

Miscellaneous.

The wrecking schr. Norma left last evening to the assistance of the schr. Prowess, ashore on Townsend Bar.

The bark Indian Queen, arrived last night from Lisbon, reports having experienced heavy N. and N. W. gales most of the passage; lost sails, &c. Jan. 1, lat. 31 6, lon. 67 25, spoke brig Alice, (Br., of Maitland, N. S.,) from Halifax for Matanzas.

The Br. schr. Georgiana, of St. Andrew's, N. B., Capt. Hayes, arrived last night from Miragoane, St. Domingo, and reports having experienced very heavy weather, and when Cape Henry bore N. W. 25 miles, encountered a heavy gale and was driven to lon. 70, during which lost deck-load, split sails, stove bulwarks, galley, and was hove to 14 ds. in the Gulf Stream. Left no Am. vessels.

The Br. schr. Eclipse, of Parrsboro, N. S., arrived last night from Matanzas, and reports very heavy weather on the passage; lost galley, jib-boom, and sprung a leak; is at present leaking about 2,000 strokes per hour.

Spoken, &c.

J. McIntyre—brig, from Portland for Matanzas, 3 ds. out, Jan. 15, lat. 40 20, lon. 69.

Truro—Br. schr., of Maitland, N. S., was passed, 40 miles S. of Montauk Point.

Jan. 6, lat. 25 27, lon. 73 58, passed schr. H. A. Perkins, of Boston, bound N.; Jan. 7, lat. 29 39, lon. 74 4, an Am. bark was passed strg. N. E., with all head sail gone.

Foreign Ports.

At Jacmel, Dec. 27, brig J. West, Hardison, for Boston, ldg.; A. Smithers, (Br.,) Johnson, for New-York, do.; schrs. Dashaway, Dinsdale, do. do.; Clara, Crowell, from Boston, dischg.

At St. Thomas, Jan. 3, brig C. C. Billings, for New-York same day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOUCHIN'S SUPERIOR
WAX NIGHT LIGHTS,
WITH IMPROVED WICK SUSTAINER.

This superior and desirable article, so neat, cheap and convenient a night-light for the bed-chamber, is recommended to the use of families and travelers. It gives a steady light, without any unpleasant odor, and is perfectly safe. Put up in neat boxes, one dozen each, by T. W. HOUCHIN, Sole Proprietor, and for sale by druggists and first-class grocers generally.

HOUCHIN'S SAFETY NIGHT LAMP—For burning Wax Night Lights—a new and important improvement over all others. The shade can be adjusted so that the light can be used for reading, or turned so as to give only a faint light in the room.

HOUCHIN'S TRUE BLUE.
THE BEST LAUNDRY BLUEING.

Every housekeeper will find this liquid blueing far more *economical* and *convenient* for use than the common Indigo. A few drops is sufficient for a tub of water, imparting to the clothes a beautiful and uniform tint, and will not settle by standing. Put up in half pint and pint bottles, at low prices, and for sale by first-class grocers and apothecaries generally.

☞ Ask for HOUCHIN'S TRUE BLUE. Indorsed by the leading laundries in the country.

HOUCHIN'S STARCH POLISH WAFERS.
THE BEST LINEN POLISH.

This article, highly recommended by those who have used it, is far superior to any in use, and every housekeeper should give it a trial. It gives to linen and muslins a superior lustre and finish, and extra stiffness—will not injure the goods on which it is used—and prevents the iron from sticking. Those who have used it once will use no other, as shirts, bosoms, collars, &c., can be done up much quicker, neater, and keep clean longer, by using this polish. Put up in neat packages, and for sale by first-class grocers and druggists generally. Full directions accompany each package.

T. W. HOUCHIN, Proprietor,
No. 9 Bible House, Astor-place, cor. 4th-av., New-York.

BROADWAY PANDEMONIUM.
REVELS OF BACCHANTES.
THE PRETTY WAITER GIRLS'
SALOON,
Illustrated
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Ventilated,
Showing the utter
abandonment of all decency.
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PURE GLYCERINE SOAP.
MADE BY F. S. CLEAVER.

A sure preventive against chapped hands or tender skin. Sold by first-class drug and fancy stores everywhere. Dépôt, Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st., New-York.
J. C. ROYSTON, Agent.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—HELFENSTEIN MORTGAGE BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the holders of the Helfenstein Land Grant Mortgage Bonds will be held at No. 37 William-st., at the office of E. M. DANIELS, Esq., on FRIDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., to unite for an appeal from the late decision of the Court, giving a priority of lien to the high-number Land Grant Bonds (above 2,500) over the Helfenstein Mortgage, which decision, besides being contrary to the first published opinion of the same Court, is believed to be erroneous. All the holders of the above bonds are requested to attend.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE AND COMPETENT man, who thoroughly understands the cultivation of fruits, flowers and vegetables, also glass culture, also the care and management of horses, to take charge of a small private place. A Scotchman or Protestant Irishman preferred. Best references required. None other need apply. Address, for two days, H. F., Box 110 *Times* Office.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF Sabbath School No. 13, connected with the Oliver-st. Baptist Church, will be held TUESDAY EVENING next, Jan. 21, at 7 o'clock. Addresses and interesting exercises by the children. Friends of Sabbath Schools are invited to attend.

FREE MISSION CHURCH, CORNER OF Madison and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., may be expected to preach in the EVENING; service at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT ON 38TH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs.; now renting for $650 per annum. Price $5,000. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,241 Broadway, near 31st-st.

REV. DR. CHEEVER WILL PREACH at the Church of the Puritans, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.